A PATRIOT OF ITALY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

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WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO 214 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1917, TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I, sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH

Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent,

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price; Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed wher. the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia are purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Sirenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok. PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1 000 and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £21,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

BEST ACCOMMODATION
FOR HIGH CLASS HINDOOS.
SHREE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
(BOARDING AND LODGING)
Girgaum Back Road, Parekh Wadi's Bungalow.

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD.
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your equirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE THIS DAY, FRIDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1917, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER COINS AND A COLLECTION OF OLD CHINAWARE.

Property of Late Mr. Amiroodin Tyebji.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th day of September, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the shop next to the National Bank of India Ltd., and opposite the Currency Office, Fort, (where the things have been removed for sale), a large collection of valuable and rare gold, silver and copper coins, such as Old English French, German, Austrian, Brazilian, Persian, Indian, Egyptian Turkish, and Chinese, large and small coins, also very old and rare China jars, vases wall plates, kettles, cups and saucers, and bowls etc., also rich Satsuma vases, plates and tea sets, a rich collection of ivoryware, one marble clock by Lund and Blockley one pair richly carved blackwood pier tables etc., etc. The property, of the late Mr. Amiroodin Tyebji.

One lot of photo albums suitable for presentation.

One pair very fine and rare in quality workmanship of superior quality Kirman rugs having photo of the Shah of Persia.

One pair very fine and rare in quality workmanship of superior quality Kirman rugs having photo of the Shah of Persia.

One pair very fine and rare in quality Kirman rugs; with the photo of Sherin a very fine historic photo one very large Persian carpet and two Bokherra carpets.

N. B.—Gold and Silver coins will be first put up in one lot and if the reserved bid is not reached, then the same will be sold separately

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GINNING FACTORY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th September, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms to close partnership account, the following ginning factory situate at Betawad about 10 minutes' drive from the Agunda Railway Station.

The Factory contains 32 Platt Brothers' 5 bearing 1¼ inch shafting gins, compound engine by Ruston Proctor, rope gearing 10 by 17 by 20, 1 Lancashire Boiler by Tinker Sheraton, 24 by 6½ by 125 lbs. pressure, shafting pulleys, gearing, etc., 1 Donkey pump by John Cameron 3½in. ram diameter hand fire pump, 2 boxes, dye tapes of bolts and gas thread.

The Factory Building is 112 by 30ft. bungalow building 45 by 29ft. one office building and about 9 outhouses. The land about 6 acres and 2 gunthas and the ground rent and excess tax payable to Government is Rs. 31-10 per annum. Large crop of cotton is produced at Betawad where the factory is situated.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Manilal Mooljee and with the consent of the Custodian of Enemy property, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, household furniture such as single and double door glass almyrahs, large office table and chairs, bentwood arm and armless chairs, whatnots, large sideboard, teapoys and side tables, revolving book cases, glass book cases, jardineers, marble top dressing and washing tables, dressing chest of drawers, partition screen, Singapore cane chairs, electric lamps, tennis bats, English enamelled bath tubs, hat and umbrella stand, meatsafe, glass and plateware, etc., etc. The property of Messrs. F. Collischorn and others, at present interned at Ahmednagar.

Also the property of another gentleman consisting of drawing room suit glass door almyrah, one English organ and one piazola, sideboard, ice boxes, etc.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 grey horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred bicycle wheels office shigram with a grey Arab horse and harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th September, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 53, Medowe Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 9TH INST. AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF H. J. KNIGHT, Esq. THE LATE POPULAR CHIEF STATION SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

On SUNDAY the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Block No. 45, 3rd floor, New Birkley Place at the foot of the Byculla Bridge the very valuable, handsome teak & blackwood artistically designed highly polished household furniture by well-known makers such as dining tables; dining chairs; mirror sideboards; dinner waggons; rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suites; artistic cabinets; silver show cases; mirrored hat stands, rich teapoys, roll top desks; complete set of 35 volumes of Morocco bound Encyclopaedia Britannica by Adams Charles and Co., besides 11 volumes of the 10th Edition. hornless gramophone by the Gramophone Co.; rich ornaments; Jut fan; bead chicks; Indian ornaments; bedroom mirrored double and single almirahs, dressing chests of drawers; clothes and gown presses; verandah furniture; writing tables; oil paintings, slightly used Iron and solid brass double bedsteads; rich glass porcelain and platedware etc., etc.

The property of the abovenamed deceased and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

CONSUMPTION.

APOLOGY.

Owing to rapid increase of patients due to the

WONDERFUL RESULTS

of my treatment, there has been considerable delay in sending V. P. P. orders. All orders will now be sent in 2 or 3 days.

CONTRAST.

900,000 died last year of Phthisis in India. Thousands of Doctors must have treated them.

NONE of my patients died who took 3 months medicines.

Patients in 9 countries. What more convincing proof do you want that all other treatments fail and that I have

THE ONLY CURE?

Think well over this case and then come to me.

Bombay patient, last stage almost bedridden, declared "hopeless" by famous Specialists. Latest report. "Thanks for the cough mixture which has done my daughter's cough good, she is still free from fever, she is better and stronger and able to get about more."

No matter how many doctors tell you your case is "hopeless."

I CAN CURE YOU.

Trust the man who cured a well-known Government Official under supervision of Government Doctor.

Rev. G. R. WALTERS, M.L., LL.D.

76, Lamington Road,
Opposite Lal Chimney.

HOME RULE

Can be governed by those souls only, whose own Homes are governed by public opinion.

For particulars apply to:—

CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,
Umreth (Kaira).

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ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 2 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday. Rs.	
Local	30	5	per annum.
Up-country	35	6	per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8232

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9661.

EDUCATIONAL.

CAPABLE Graduate UNDERTAKES thorough TUITION in English, French and Mathematics. (Matric, P. E. and Inter) Apply to Box No. 155 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9644

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR TYRES and TUBES for cheapest, prompt and reliable vulcanising at as. 8 and 4 per inch respectively. Cars on hire and for sale. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. A.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—UNDERGRADUATE for Mofussil A. V. School. Apply to Box No. 161, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9690

WANTED.—A qualified ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for Rajnagar, pay Rs. 250 with free quarters. PRIYANATH BANRUJE, Acting General Manager, Raj, Darbhanga. 28th August, 1917. 9618

WANTED—A competent and experienced BLEACHER and DYER. Salary according to qualifications. A B.Sc. with knowledge of Chemistry will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 160, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9689

WANTED.—A competent 2ND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take charge of pumping plant at Bhutnal Tank, near Bijapur. Pay Rs. 75 (no pension) with free quarters. Only experienced men should apply with testimonials. (Sd.) L. M. BOSE, Executive Engineer, Bijapur District. 9687

WANTED.—A CLERK on the permanent establishment. Salary Rs. 36 to 42 p.m. Good handwriting and office experience essential. Only those who have passed Government School Final examination should apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned: ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, BOMBAY. 9653.

WANTED—Smart and experienced PARSI TRAVELLING AGENTS to secure orders for sports goods from schools and the trade in Bombay and Madras Presidency also Central India either on commission basis or salary and commission. Those who live in European style preferred. Apply to Box No. 158 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9642

WANTED.—For the SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAY NYASALAND, LD. LIMBE, IN BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, a smart OFFICE-CLERK, must be a good typist, with general knowledge of Railway Stores Book-keeping. Salary Rs. 150 per month with free quarters and medical attendance. Apply to Messrs. FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL, & CO., LTD., Home Street Fort, Bombay. 9681

WANTED

WANTED.—An upper story of a house in good locality with garrage accommodation for a Parsi family. Rent about Rs. 200. Apply to Box No. 158, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9665.

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black, Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9552

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Complete elected English Tin CARD CANS. Apply Box No. 151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9630

FOR SALE.—TUM-TUM to seat 2 to 4 persons made by Simpson and Co., Madras, in good order, with leather hood, Monsoon Sheets and Lamps. Can be inspected at Julius Gove's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay. 9688

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.—Household furniture of H. J. Knight, Esq., the late Station Superintendent G. I. P. Railway on SUNDAY, 9th instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.). Property on view at Birkley Place, Byculla Bridge. 977.

FOR SALE.—On the MAHIM FORE SHORE abutting on the WESTERN AVENUE, a large piece of land, measuring 31,902 square yards having a Sea Frontage of 1,040 feet eminently suitable for fine Seaside residences or big Industrial concern. For particulars apply Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road. 9442

FOR SALE.—OWNER-DRIVEN FORD CAR. Fitted with electric self-starter, bright head and tail lights, English wire wheels, with an auto-adjusting spare wheel. Run about 1,500 miles. Kept in very good condition. Cost Rs. 3,800 Nearest offers solicited within seven days. Apply ROOM No. 426, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL. 9613

FOR SALE.—Second-hand COTTON MILL MACHINERY by Asalee and Co., Oldham: 60 Roller and Clearer Cards, complete, in good condition, 40in. on wire. Will accept any reasonable offer for whole machinery or spare parts. Also spare parts of Roving Frames. Intermediate Frames, Slubber Frames, and Drawer Frames. Apply:—EMPIRE ENGINEERING CO. LD. Cawnpore. 9652

FOR SALE—English Fire Bricks, Boiler Accessories, one Water Heater 3½ft. by 6ft., one Wrought Iron Tank, length 45½ft., width 13ft. and depth 4ft., 4 Wrought Iron Staircases with platform, railing, etc., 16ft. long, 4ft. broad, steps 1ft. wide and 7in. high. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 9564

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Offers are invited for the letting of the premises now occupied by Messrs. Marcks and Company, Limited, situated at Esplanade Road, consisting of two shops, a room on the upper floor, and a godown. Apply to the TRUSTEES of Haji Zinal Abidin Shirazi Trust, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. 9659

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 10th and 11th instant, being Public Holidays the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 9667

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1917, of Oyer and Terminer, General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 10th day of September, 1917, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1917.

THOMAS WILLIAM BIRKETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913.)

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,000 (with power to increase):
DIVIDED into 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

Payable as follows:—
Rs. 50 per share on application.
Rs. 50 per share on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

VISHVANATH P. VAIDYA, Esq., J. P.
MERWANJEE MANECKJEE MISTRY, Esq., L. C. E.
BOMANJEE ARDESHIR WADIA, Esq., L. C. E.
JEHANGIR RUTTANJEE DUBASH, Esq., J. P.,
PIROSHAW HORMUSJI DAVUR, Esq.
MANECKJEE HORMUSJEE DAVUR, Esq., (Ex Officio).

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF BOMBAY,
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.

AUDITOR:

JAMSHED R. BATLIBOI, F. S. A. A. (London).

MANAGING AGENTS:

DAVAR BROTHERS.

PROSPECTUS

1. Copies of the Memorandum and the Articles of Association of the Company can be seen at the registered office of the Company.

2. The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director is to be the holding of 20 shares in his own right in the Company and that the remuneration of every director is to be Rs. 20 or such other sum as the directors may, from time to time, fix for every Meeting of directors attended by him.

3. The minimum subscription on which directors will proceed to allotment is 500 shares. Four hundred shares out of these five hundred have already been taken up. Six hundred shares are now available to the public.

4. The Articles of Association provide that the Directors may pay or agree to pay a commission not exceeding 5 per cent, to any person getting shares subscribed.

5. The amount of preliminary expenses is estimated at Rs. 5,000.

6. Nothing is intended to be paid to any of the promoters.

7. The following agreements will be entered into by the Company:—

(a) Agreement with Piroshaw Hormusji Davur and Maneckjee Hormusjee Davur carrying on business together in the name and firm of Davar Brothers, appointing them Managing Agents of the Company.

(b) Agreement with Rastam Pallonji Kapadia appointing him Secretary of the Company.

Copies of the agreements can be seen at the registered office of the Company on any week day between 12 noon and 3 p.m.

One of the special features of the agreement with the **Managing Agents** is that they **get their remuneration out of the income of the Company and not from the capital.**

8. The said Piroshaw Hormusji Davur, one of the Directors and the said Maneckji Hormusjee Davur, the ex-officio Director, are members of the firm of Managing Agents, and are entitled under the said agreement to the commission and remuneration mentioned in the said agreement.

9. The promoters have already deposited with the Controller, of Currency Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 25,000 in pursuance of the provisions of Section 4 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Act.

10. The Company proposes to carry on business, in India as well as out of India, of Life Assurance in all its branches. The scope for such work is so very vast that it can be fairly estimated by the knowledge that a country like England, where the population is less than an eighth of that of India, has **ninety** indigenous companies and a dozen or more foreign offices doing similar work; whereas in India an extremely small number of indigenous and foreign companies are operating.

11. The Company being Indian, the capital as well as the earnings remain in India. Investments will be made only in such securities as are approved of by the Indian Trust Act or such other enactment in force for the time being.

The Management being local will be subject to proper control by the Shareholders and Policyholders, who have votes under provisions made in the Articles.

12. The promoters Messrs. Davur Brothers are a firm of 20 years' experience in the line. Mr. Kapadia, the Secretary, has similar experience. A competent consulting Actuary has been selected and tables of premia are prepared by him. Valuation of the Company's Liabilities and Assets every five years has been provided for.

13. Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus and sent to the Company's Managing Agents, at 35, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit.

14. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 35, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this thirtieth day of August, 1917.

RASTAM P. KAPADIA,
Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

POONA RACES.

IT IS NOTIFIED that on the 8th, 11th, 15th, 22nd, 27th and 29th September, 1917, in addition to the usual 1ST and 2ND CLASS RACE SPECIAL TRAINS another 2nd class Special Train will run to the following timings:

DOWN SPECIAL.

		H. M.
Victoria Terminus	Dep.	10 5
Poona	Arr.	13 50

UP SPECIAL.

		H. M.
Poona	Dep.	20 20
Victoria Terminus	Arr.	0 11

Second class passengers are advised to avail themselves of this extra train to avoid crowding in the second special leaving Victoria Terminus at 10 30 a.m.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th September, 1917. 262

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS for the work of Loading, Unloading and Stacking Coal, Coke and other fuel at Parel and Bandra Running Engine Sheds and at the Parel Workshops and Colaba stations and also for Filling tenders of the Locomotive Engines with coal at the Parel and Bandra Running Sheds are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Church Gate Station, Fort, Bombay, up to 12 noon (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 17th September, 1917.

Forms of tender can be had on application to the LOCO and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Parel, on payment of annas 8 for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.
Church Gate Street.
5th September, 1917. 9686

NOTICE.

THE FINAL MEETING of the members of the HINDU URBAN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD., (in liquidation) will be held at the Saraswat co-operative Housing Society's building, B. Gamdevi at 3 p.m., (S.T.), on SUNDAY, the 16th September, 1917.

S. K. TALAGERI,
Liquidator.
6th September, 1917. 9685

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on TUESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1917, for the construction of an observation shed and a platform in the post mortem room at the Bullock Hospital, Sankli Street, including drainage and water fittings.

2. Form of Contract, Specification etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the contract should intimate while submitting the tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

6. The rates must be carefully entered by the intending tenderers and no variation or alteration therein will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the tenders are opened.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 6th September, 1917. 9691.

NOTICE.

WANTED.

ONE FEMALE ASSISTANT-SURGEON. on Rs. 150-25-200 p.m.
One FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT-SURGEON, on Rs. 50 p.m. Free moderately furnished quarters allowed.
No joining expenses allowed.
Apply, stating qualifications, age, nationality etc., to:

THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
Gwalior State.
9669

NOTICE.

IT having recently come to my knowledge that my eldest son, MAHOMED HAROON alias "BUDHA," now of the age of 20 years, has been wrongfully representing or giving out that he has some share or interest in my firm of MAHOMED HAROON and Co. or in my property. Notice is hereby given to all, whom it may concern that all property moveable and immoveable with or belonging to me or standing in my name, is my *absolute* and exclusive property wherein none of my sons nor any other person has any share, right, title or interest, and Notice is hereby further given that the said Mahomed Haroon has not and never had any share, right, title or interest in the said firm of Mahomed Haroon and Co., which was started by me on 21st March, 1913, in partnership with Mr. Haroon Mahomed and whereof myself and the said Mr. Haroon Mahomed have always been and at present are the sole partners, nor in the firm of Haroon Adam and Co., whereof I am the sole owner and proprietor. The said Mahomed Haroon has been dismissed from my house and has been living separately from me and on his own resources from some day in March, 1916. Any and all persons dealing with the said Mahomed Haroon or having any monetary transaction with him will do so at their and his own risk.

HAROON ADAM,
283, Jakeria Musjid, Bombay.
Bombay, 29th August, 1917. 9676

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE STANDARD BANK, LTD.

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have settled the Lists of Creditors and Contributories and placed the same on table for the information of all concerned at the Registered Office of the Company, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER GOVINDJEE,
Joint Liquidator.
Dated this 6th day of September, 1917. 9684

AMUSEMENTS.

ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD (North)

The Proprietors of the above Cinema regret to inform the Public, that the remaining parts of the "Broken Coin" have not been received. Therefore they are obliged to discontinue showing the same.

From to-day in all shows we will exhibit.

"THE PURPLE MASK"
"THE PERILS OF THE SECRET SERVICE"
SCREEN MAGAZINE AND COMIC
Time 6-45 8-30 & 10-15 p. m.

NOTE
Monday and Tuesday being **PUBLIC HOLIDAYS** (Parsi New Year) we will have special Matinees at 5 p.m. when valuable sarees and watches will be given away as prizes.

CROWDED AT EACH PERFORMANCE.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10-0
THE GAIETY Co.
presents
A DOUBLE ATTRACTION
Introducing
WONG TOY SUN
THE MARVELLOUS
CHINESE TRANSFORMIST
The most wonderful exponent of
ORIENTAL MYSTERY
presenting
A GLIMPSE INTO THE WONDERS OF WORLD'S GREATEST EMPIRE
assisted by his
CHARMING LADY ASSISTANT
THE LADY IN RED
THE GIRL WITH THE SIXTH SENSE
THE RIDDLE OF THE UNIVERSE
Write her a question on a piece of paper, fold it up and put it in your pocket and she will tell you your name, tell your question and give you a correct answer.
Ninety Nine in One Hundred
Her answers come true
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT YOUR BUSINESS private or love affairs,
Ask
THE LADY IN RED
IT COSTS YOU NOTHING
SEE KNOWS EVERYTHING
ALSO VARIETIES BY
LA PETIT ZILLA
MISS XAIDA STELLA
MISS QUEENIE LLOYD
C. MORRIS
THE WEATHERLEYS
SURPRISE PARTY
in
A MUSICAL TRIFLE
"LET EM ALL COME"
A Pot pourrie of Merry Songs and Dances.

DON'T
miss seeing this week's most exciting instalment of the universal supper serial named
"THE PURPLE MASK"
READ
what the daily papers say and hear what the picture goers and the public speak about it.
By one unanimous voice they say
THIS
is really something new in serials, characterized by sheer mystery, tense thrills baffling plot, charming romance.

Thrice nightly every day
7-15, 9, & 10-45.
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Tel. 1882.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Bombay's Premier Picture Theatre

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, & 10 P. M.

A GREAT GOLD ROOSTER PLAY

"KICK IN"

A thrilling American "Crook" Drama produced by the famous Gold Rooster Studios.

"KICK IN"

A drama with a "Punch."
A detective play of the best.

"KICK IN"

The film to beat the wet weather.

"KICK IN"

The grand story of a reformed criminal and a merciless detective.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in his latest furore

"CHARLIE IN TROUBLE"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

The immensely popular melodrama, which drew a packed house at last Saturday's Matinee.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY AT 9-30 P. M.
The famous French Farce:
"THE GLAD EYE"
All about the man who posed as a great aviator in order to spend jolly week-ends in Paris.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
OWING TO NUMEROUS REQUESTS
"PEG O' MY HEART."
THERE HAS BEEN SUCH A HUGE RUSH TO BOOK SEATS FOR THIS PERFORMANCE THAT ONLY A FEW ARE LEFT.
Seats at the side of the house are as good as those in the other positions.

Night prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 15 to Re. 45.
Matinee prices: Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 and Annas 8, Boxes from Rs. 12 upwards.
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
Week days:—From 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. Saturday till 1 p.m.

NEXT WEEK'S PLAYS
MONDAY AT 9-30.
"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"

PARSI HOLIDAY
SPECIAL MATINEE
TUESDAY AT 5 P. M.
"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

TUESDAY AT 9-30.
"TIGER'S CUB"

WEDNESDAY AT 9-30.
"THE THIEF"

PICTURES EVERY EVENING AT 6-45
LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT BILL.
"THE MAGPIE"
"THE DRIFTER"
"A HASTY HAZING"
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Re. 2.

Celebrated Panacea & Cures
French Pills"
OR
THE SEED OF VITALITY.
Thrilling wave of Perpetual Youth by its use. A powerful and effective Nervine Tonic for lost Vigour and Vitality.
LITERATURE FREE.
Sole Agents:—
The All-India M. O. Bureau,
87, Up. Circular Rd.,
CALCUTTA
Price Re 1-4.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

THE THEATRE OF STAR ATTRACTIONS.

TO-MORROW SAT. 8th SEPT. AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A STUPENDOUS CHAPLIN COMEDY!
CHAS. CHAPLIN'S LATEST STUNT!

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S BURLESQUE on "CARMEN"

A Gold Medal Feature Comedy in FOUR ACTS.
READ THIS REPORT
"CROWDS, NOT ONLY BREAK ALL BOX-OFFICE RECORDS, BUT ENTRANCE DOORS AS WELL AT SHOWINGS OF CHAPLIN BURLESQUE ON CARMEN"

THE EXCELSIOR

Bombay's Premier Place of Amusement

LAST PERFORMANCE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 TO-NIGHT
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY!
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
WOLSELEY CHARLES' Famous Company

"THE SCAMPS"

In their Popular Variety Entertainment
"AS MERRY AND BRIGHT AS EVER"
Plan at ROSE & Co.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M. LAST PERFORMANCE
RUDYARD KIPLING'S MASTERPIECE.

"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED"

PATHE COLD ROOSTER DRAMA IN 5 PARTS.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
Renowned for showing the best pictures.
Lamington Road. **TO-NIGHT** TELEPHONE 2020.

PEARL OF THE ARMY
is a serial of
THRILLS
A vivid, daring story unmasking America's secret foes, with peerless, fearless
PEARL WHITE
as "America's Joan of Arc," supported by a great cast.

PATHE'S GREAT SERIAL
"PEARL OF THE ARMY"
"PEARL OF THE ARMY"
A film that every patriotic citizen must see.
ALSO
"SPORTS IN THE INDIAN ARMY."
Coloured.
See our brave Indian soldiers in training.
"PATHE'S GAZETTE"
Latest from Blighty.
"DEAR BARGAIN"
and
"SCHEMER SKINNY'S SCANDAL"
Comics.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
MATINEE, Every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.

TO-DAY IS THE LAST DAY TO SEE
THE GREATEST WAR-FILM OF THE DAY!

"A PATRIOT OF ITALY"

IN 5 PARTS—5,000 FEET.

It is a sweet melodious drama, interwoven with the deafening thunders of gigantic guns, and the terrible tramplings of the hoofs of the irrepressible Italian Cavalry, charging the enemy with the fury and onslaught of a whirlwind. See it positively to-day AT THE

WEST END CINEMA

(NEW CHARNI ROAD—Opp. CAMA BAUG.)
Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
Ladies admitted at Half Rates in First Class, TO-DAY i. e. for FOUR ANNAS only.

AMUSEMENTS.

—NOT TO HAVE SEEN—

"THE GREAT SECRET"

(THE TWO AND A QUARTER MILL ON SERIAL)
IS
A GREAT CALAMITY

START SEEING IT TO-NIGHT
AT THE

OLYMPIA

SANDHURST ROAD (West.)

Full Synopsis of the Serial to be had free for the asking. Ask for it and read it, if you have not seen the preceding chapters.

WONDERFUL **FORETELLING**

Send your time and date of birth or your stars and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come, for One Rupee only.
Mr. Banwarilal, B.A., LL.B., District Munsiff, Abkarpur, U. P., writes:—"Your reading has been found most accurate and quite wonderful."
THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, September 6.)

Captain T. B. Minniken, Malay, States Guides, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties vice Major L. H. R. Ames, with effect from the 20th August 1917.

The appointment of Monsieur R. Chaidron as Consul for Belgium at Bombay has been confirmed by his Majesty's Government.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., to be Sindhi Translator to Government vice Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., on leave, till relieved by Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S.

Mr. Ramchandra Trimbak Dev, District Inspector of Land Records in the district of Ahmednagar is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The services of Mr. W. C. Edwards, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bombay lately employed as Censor, Prisoners of War Camp, Ahmednagar, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 6th April 1917.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., to act as Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, till the 31st October 1917 inclusive, vice Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S., on leave.

Mr. Tirithdas Choithram, LL.B., to do duty as Assistant Judge in Sind, pending further orders.

Kumar Lakshmanvala, Deputy Superintendent of Police at Kaira, is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

Rao Saheb Maruti Tukaram Kamte, on return to duty, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police Kaira, vice Kumra Lakshmanvala, proceeding on leave.

Mr. F. H. Caldecott, appointed to act as Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Northern Frontier and Kharaghoda Ranges, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

The temporary appointment of Mr. J. A. Saldanha as Assistant Judge of Thana under the Provincial Civil Service Rules is extended for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

Mr. Claude Judd, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. E. Solomon, deceased, pending further orders.

Mr. B. M. Bayly, I.C.S., has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

Lieutenant-Commander C. A. Scott, D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine, Officiating Port Officer, Aden, is appointed Port Officer, Aden, substantive *pro tem.*, vice Captain C. B. Henley, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 4th August 1917.

Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Waters, R.I.M., Second Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port of Bombay, is appointed to act as First Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor during the absence on leave of Engineer-Commander F. Olford, R.I.M.

Mr. D. Macfarlane, Surveyor to Lloyd's Register, is appointed to act as Second Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor in place of Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Waters, R.I.M.

Mr. Sazba Shankar Rangnekar, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Professor of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, is granted one month's leave without allowances from the date of relief.

Temporary Lieutenant Abdul Mujid Khan Diler Jang Bahadur, Nawab of Savanur, has been appointed temporary Adjutant of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

Indian Defence Force.—Lieutennat W. H. Murray, Poona Rifles, is transferred to the 1st Punjab Rifles.

DEATHS FROM HOUSE COLLAPSE.

OWNER'S EVIDENCE AT INQUEST.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, resumed at the Coroner's Court yesterday the adjourned inquest touching the deaths of Raoji Odhavji, Urjun Odhavji, Harkorebai Ladkibai and Gandabhai, who died in the house collapse at 2nd Kumbharwada, off, Falkland Road.

Ramubai, a Hindu woman, owner of the building, said that on a notice from the Municipality repairs were done to the house prior to the death of her husband, who died thirteen or fourteen years ago. Since then she had received no notice or warning from the Municipality. None of the tenants ever warned her that the building was unsafe. She never attended to the house. She only got it white-washed. No alterations were made.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

A cablegram received in Madras announces the death in London on September 4 of Rev. S. H. Davies, late of Samoa.

POONA RACES 1917.

SECOND MEETING.

FIRST DAY.
Saturday, 22nd September 1917.

The Final entries closed on Tuesday, 4th September 1917.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1¼ miles.

(1st Entries 26.)

Mr. T M Thaddeus' b e g St. Guthlac, 6 years.
Major Sir G Beaumonts' b e h Dorian 5 years.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

(1st Entries 27.)

Mr. Albert's b e g Romanesque 5 years.

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

(1st Entries 32.)

Messrs. J K Irani and George's b e g King's Head, 6 years.
Mr. J Murphy's b e g Dollet 5 years.
Mr. J L Ainsworth's b e m Margreen, 5 years.
Col. J Desaraj Urs' bl e m Morsgil, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Somali, 4 years.
Mr. R Macalister's b e m Pink Flannel 3 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's br e m L'Avenir, 5 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's b e h Lebanon 4 years.
Mr. W. S. Clarke's b e g Penny Pie 5 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwaliors' ch e m Dress 4 years.

THE WARWICK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

(1st Entries 19.)

Captain V E Holland's ch e g Gladiator 5 years.
Captain V E Holland's ch e m Impecunious, aged.
Messrs J K Irani and George's b e g King's Head, 6 years.
Mr. J L Ainsworth's b e m Margreen 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Somali 4 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's b e h Lebanon, 4 years.
Mr. W. S. Clarke's b e g Penny Pie 5 years.
Captain Cairnes and Mr. S. A. Sanford's b e m Kit Grey Leg aged.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

(1st Entries 23.)

Mr. Towfik Esmail's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. Noble's g a h Morning Light aged.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

(1st Entries 11.)

Messrs. A W Essa and R D Sethna's b eb m Altiora 5 years.

THE ARAB FLYING PLATE.—Distance furlongs.

(1st Entries 17.)

Mr. Downes' b a h Bluey Lee 13-3½ aged.

SECOND DAY.
Thursday, 27th September, 1917.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(1st Entries 20.)

Messrs. J Stewart and Guthries' b e m Tootsie, 4 years.
Messrs. F M Garda and M Goculdass' br e h Salandra 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Ali Bey, 4 years.
Mr. F M Garda's b e h Camberley 3 years.

THE CHESTER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st Entries 35.)

Messrs. Hastings and Downes' ch e g Tollendal 6 years.
Mr. Albert's b e g Romanesque 5 years.
Major Sir G Beaumont's b e h Dorian, 5 years.

THE RIPON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st Entries 34.)

Messrs. J K Irani and George's b e g King's Head 6 years.
Mr. J Murphy's b e g Dollet 5 years.
Mr. J L Ainsworth's b e m Margreen 5 years.
Col. J Desaraj Urs' bl e m Morsgil aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Somali 4 years.
Mr. Albert's b e m Matchless 4 years.
Mr. R. Macalister's b e m Pink Flannel, 3 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's br e m L'Avenir, 5 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's b e h Lebanon, 4 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Dress 4 years.
Mr. W S Clarke's b e g Penny Pie 5 years.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(1st Entries 19.)

Mr. Hammond's ch a h Durban, 13-3 aged.
Col. J Desaraj Urs' g a h Subbiaca aged.
Mr. S A Wahed's g a h Osprey 6 years.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

(1st Entries 16.)

Mr. Hammond's ch a h Durban, 13-3.
H. H. Yuwaraja of Mysore's b a h Peshwa, 13-3½.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Outfit, 13-3½.
Col. J Desaraj Urs' g a h Grand Master, 13-2½.

THIRD DAY.
Saturday 29th September, 1917.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

(1st Entries 18.)

Mr. Downes' ch e m Caryanda 4 years.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' b e g St. Guthlac, 6 years.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

(1st Entries 14.)

Messrs. F M Garda and M Goculdass' br e h Salandra, 4 years.
Mr. F M Garda's b e h Camberley, 3 years.

THE NORTHCOTE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

(1st Entries 30.)

Mr. Albert's b e g Romanesque 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S's ch e h Criton, aged.
Major Sir G. Beaumont's b e h Dorian, 5 years.

THE ARAB CHAMPION PLATE.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

(1st Entries 8.)

Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Nawabzada 14-0, aged.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

(1st Entries 20.)

Mr. Hammond's ch a h Durban 13-3, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Royals 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. S A Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar, aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Peacemaker, 13-3½.
Col. J. Desaraj Urs' g a h Subbiaca aged.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

(1st Entries 19.)

Mr. Downes' b a h Bluey Lee 13-3½ aged.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st Entries 19.)

Mr. S A Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar aged.

BHATIA CONFERENCE IN CALCUTTA.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, General Secretary, of the Central Standing Committee, All-India Bhatia Conference, writes:—

I have this day received a telegram from Shett Gopaljee Virjee, the Head of the Calcutta Bhatia Mahajan, and which reads as follows:—

"Mahajan resolved Sunday to invite Conference here during Christmas."

SATURDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

FIRST MEETING: SECOND DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(To be run on Saturday, September 8, 1917.)
The following horses were left in, after declaration of weights on Thursday, September 6th:—

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Black Walnut 9-12, Triple Alliance 9-10, Joyous Guard 9-5, Miss Rollestone 9-0, M. Dame 8-11, Matchless Maud 8-11, Carpentia 8-8, Sun Umbrella 8-8, Anthracite 8-6, Kilsale 8-5, Gipsy's Advice 8-4, Dorian 7-11, Premiere 7-10, Cyanite 7-5, Romanesque 7-3, Penny Pie 7-0, King's Head 6-13, Lebanon 6-6.

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Madrina 9-6, Bright Bird 9-0, Rueful 9-0, Watch Tower 9-0, Partial Eclipse 8-10, Decorum 8-8, Mossy 8-6, Athlete 8-5, Aquatint 7-12, Adelaide II 7-7, North 7-7, Airman 7-2, Vardar 7-0.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Baydaad 7-10, Footman 7-5, Brownie 7-7, Dersingham 7-10, Kiltoi 9-3, Thunder 7-10, Magyar 9-3, Swanker 8-1.

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Radiant 8-1, All Silk 6-13, Camberley 6-12, Ali Bey 9-0, Salandra 9-3.

THE C. B. PRODUCE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Black Boy 8-11, Maple 8-4, Namuna 8-9, R. G. 8-7, Dick Turpin 8-11, Red Duke 8-4, Maiden Palm 8-0, Black Friar 8-12.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Beyrut 9-10, Gold Fish II 9-2, Purity 8-9, White Silk 8-9, Mooltan 8-5, Collingwood 8-7, Kayid 9-7, Sir Knight 8-5.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Advance 8-8, Arrow 9-2, Four Aces 8-8, Durban 9-2, Tammoos 9-5, Red Cross 9-13, Ace of Royals 9-10, Najdi 8-8.

INTERESTING RACING QUERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Could you or your readers offer some enlightment on the following—seeing how keen an interest is taken in matters Racing?

(1) In the Races which are being run to-day, I noticed that "Radiant" has been put down under the ownership of a Steward of the Turf Club whereas it is common knowledge that the horse is the property of three—each having a third share in him. Is it not necessary to declare the full ownership of a horse as in English Racing?

(2) Income Tax is assessed in England on the joint income of a husband and wife. In Racing, ownership in various horses is bracketted together. Yet we see "Little Nan" and "Margreen" belonging to husband and wife put down separately in Lakpathy's Race Card—in order to avoid the bracket? It is quite easy for an owner to transfer any second horse he may have to his wife. But is it correct and should it be allowed?

(3) Ruff is some guide on Racing matters. Can anyone explain why R.R.S.'s "Footman" is classified in Division I while "Giacomi" is let off lightly in Division 2? A comparison of their performances and a reference to any book of Racing will never explain the reason of several recent classifications.

It is only human nature that "a servant will favour his master," and until the Stewards of the Turf Club either resign their stewardship or have no interest in the ownership of horses, the public are entitled to ask such pertinent questions—questions which, if asked directly, would only bring wrath from the "Star Chamber" on an.—Yours, etc.

OLD RACE-GOER,
Bombay, 5th September, 1917.

A Sure Remedy for Women.

MAHATMA RAMDASJI'S WELL-KNOWN MEDICINES.

A wonderful cure for all kinds of female diseases, removes obstacles and sterility in women within three months.

In the medical world the principle of the survival of the fittest is very well illustrated in the marvellous efficacy of Mahatma Shri Ramdasji's Aushadhi.

By the use of the Aushadhi the ... have been fortunate enough in being blessed with children.

Mr. J. M. Raval, L.C.E. writes from Ahmedabad that:—Your child begetting Aushadhi or sterility cure medicine was given according to your instructions to * * * One had no issue for 8 years and the other had never any issue. But I am glad to inform you that by the marvellous effect of your medicines both had issue. Your medicine is nothing but a Divine gift and I strongly recommend it in hopeless cases before hunting for other harmful medicines as I have full confidence that this medicine will have the desired effect.

Dr. B. H. Vyas, L.C.P., L.C.S., P.I.S.I. (Bom) writes from Bombay that:—Your medicine was used for my sister who was suffering from anaemiae, leucorrhoea and primary state of phthisis and general weakness of the whole body. She has regained her health and also became pregnant since seven months. I tried for her my own medicines and also of several other competent medical doctors but to no effect. I must say that you deserve great credit for having good command over native drugs. I can confidently say that by using Mahatma Ramdasji's medicines the desired objects of the patients will surely be attained.

For further particulars apply to:
SECRETARY,
Ram Ashram, (Branch)
Mandvi's Poll, Kansara Pol,
Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 5th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			...
" " Sales of East Indian			60
" " Imports			35,000
Intd. Americans			17.60
Egyptian F.G.F.			29.50
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.		20.90
	Jan.		20.75
	Mar.		20.95

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 5th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Prices fixed for to-day.

Months.	
Sept.	16.37
Sept.-Oct.	15.97
Oct.-Nov.	15.55
Nov.-Dec.	15.15
Dec.-Jan.	15.09
Jan.-Feb.	14.99
Feb.-Mar.	14.81
Mar.-April.	14.72
April-May.	14.66
May-June.	14.56
June-July.	14.48

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Sept 5th.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Months.	
Oct.	20.85
Nov.	20.90

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 5th.

M.G. Bengal Good		16.20
" " Fully Good		16.45
" " Fine		16.70
" No. 1 Oomra Good		15.70
" " Fully Good		15.95
" " Fine		16.20
" Broach Good		17.16
" " Fully Good		17.32
" " Fine		17.48

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 5th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 80,00,000 :—

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—Immediate.

				Rs.
Rs. 65,000 were allotted to Calcutta				
6,57,000 " " to Bombay				7,23,000
Nil " to Madras				
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/5.				
" Bombay at 1/5.				
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta	46%	above that rate in full.	
	Bombay			

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—Deferred.

				Rs.
Rs. 29,63,000 were allotted to Calcutta				
50,37,000 " " to Bombay				82,77,000
2,63,000 " " to Madras				
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/4 29/32.				
" Bombay at 1/4 29/32.				
Min Rate Received	Calcutta	46%	above that rate infull.	
	Bombay			

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	Rs. 90,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	90,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 5th.

CORRECTION.

Futures at New York January 20.79

Please also note that the New Orleans futures are received in a mutilated condition.

New York, Sept. 6th.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 21.75

New York, Sept. 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		28,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain		Nil
" to Continent		Nil
Futures at New York Oct.		21.13+11
" " Jan.		20.91+12
" " Mar		21.10+13
Spot Cotton at New York		22.18+19
" " Orleans		21.35—40
Futures at New Orleans Oct.		20.12—24
" " Jan.		20.20—27

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 5th.

Bar Silver Spot		48 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver :—Firm buyers unsatisfied.		
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st		4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 4 m/st		4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months		4 1/8
" " " 6 "		4 3/8
Interest day to day loans		4
" 7 day market loans		4 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 5th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. No Sellers 58/6

JAVA SUGAR.

New Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta

Oct.-Dec. Buyers 20

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct-Dec. Buyers 23/3

Tone :—Very firm more buyers than sellers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Sept. 6.

This morning, owing to the decline advised in the Home markets, the local market opened quiet and easier, the bazaar quotation for Good Broach April being Rs. 404. During the morning business was actually done at Rs. 400 on Association terms, and it was reported that Rs. 399 was accepted. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 406 for Good Broach and quickly advanced to Rs. 412 on speculators buying and taking profits, and remained steady at this price for some time. At Colaba Good Broach was offered on Association terms at Rs. 406 without attracting much attention but later on business was done at Rs. 409, and the bazaar rate on Exchange terms improved to Rs. 414. The market closed steady at Rs. 416 for Good Broach Exchange terms and Rs. 411 for Association terms. Ready cotton continues quiet with little business passing.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M.G. Bengal	Sept.		327
Good M.G. Westerns	Aug.-Sept.		422
Good M.G. Westerns	Aug.-Sept.		407
Good Saw'd Dharwar	Augt.-Sept.		455
Good M.G. Coompta	Aug.-Sept.		443
Good M. G.	Aug.-Sept.		450

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April		416
Fine Khamgaon Akola	January		392
" Khandesh	"		367
" Nimbi	"		350
" Bengal	"		331
Fully Good Bengal	"		318

Quotations for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent. discount having been abolished.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 6th SEPTEMBER 1917.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	355	345	333			Ready.
H.G. Sind Punjab	355	345	333			"
M.G. Athni-Miraj						"
"Good Staple"				450		"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				447		"
M. G. Westerns				420	406	"
H.G. Westerns				410	396	"
M.G. Compta				461	449	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			422	467		"
M.G. Dharangadra			478	463		"
M.G. Bagalkot				428		"
H.G. Bijapur				423		"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 6th Sept., 1917, at 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	354	344	332	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	354	344	332	Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	...	446	436	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	...	...	...	446 Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	...	...	...	426 Ready
Bijapur	...	...	...	421 Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	...	...	...	446 Ready
	...	...	...	...
Westerns (M.G.	...	...	...	418 Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	...	...	...	408 Ready
Compta (M.G.)	...	...	...	466 Ready
	...	...	...	...

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 5th September :—

Cotton	1,728	bales
Wheat	12,462	cwts.
Linseed	19,760	"
Rape, Rai & Mustard seed etc.	372	"
Gingellyseed	1,300	"
Poppyseed	110	"
Groundnuts	342	"
Castorseed	705	"
Rice	18,320	"
Myrabollams	30	"
Cottonseed	2,161	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	1,510	"
Jowar	202	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	245	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bombay, Sept. 6th. Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 1 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	41 0 0	6 1 0
" Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 12 0	7 2 0
" Cawnpore	6 10 0	7 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 2 0	7 12 0
" Thin	7 2 0	7 8 0
Teelseed, White 55-15	44 0 0	6 4 0
" Gajar 75-25	43 0 0	6 2 0
" Gajar 50-50	36 0 0	5 6 0
" Black	42 0 0	6 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 6 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	38 0 0	7 12 0
Mowrasseed	4 0 0	4 6 0
Forward.	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 1 0	
" Sept. Contract	6 2 0	
Linseed May	8 14 0	
" Sept. Contract	7 11 0	

BULLION.

The Silver Market was steady and in spite of a rise of a penny in London there is not much rise locally probably due to settlement.

Bar Gold 25-10.
Sovereign 15-13.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 99.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 99.
Silver 2nd Sett Ex-duty 99-8.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 193¾.
3 Months sight Francs Fr. 200¼.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 225.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 347.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 146.
D. D. on New York Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates :—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent Small pieces, 68-8.
3 per cet Small pieces 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable.
3 Months notice 80.
4 per cent Long dated 78.
Municipal Long dated 76.
Municipal Short dated 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
Sanitary 94.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady chiefly due to bears covering and speculators' buying forward.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1825 to 1835 and closed at 1832/8, Madhavjees from 2,440 to 2,480 and closed at 2,470, Fazulbhoy from 817/8, to 822/8, and closed at 820, Nagpurs from 2,405 to 2,395, Pearls from 535 to 530. Shapurjis from 125 to 128/12 and closed at 127/8.

Century were quoted at 340, Coorlas at 565, Currimbhoys at 340, Davids at 522/8, Finlay at 332/8, Ind. Bleeching at 242/8, Indore Malwa at 355, Kohinoor at 835, Luxmi Cotton at 1,310, and Swadeshis at 1,810.

Tata Iron ordinary shares were placed between 273/12 and 270 and closed at 272/8. Deferred between 1320 and 1305, and closed at 1317/8 and New deferreds from 310 to 305 Premium, Bundi were quoted at 22 Central India mining at 50-8, and Shivrajpurs at from 52 to 51-8.

Alcock Ashdown were quoted at 1,110 to 1,130, Bombay Steam at 302/8, and Bombay Burma at 1,040.

At the close the market was quite steady.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Jute mill shares ruled quiet at a lower level of rates although hessians and heavy goods were firm and the market closed very dull. There was practically nothing doing in the coal shares. Industrials and miscellaneous securities fully maintained their position and phosphates and brass were inquired for at higher prices. The following sales took place :—

Coal :—Bokaro and Ramgur 14-2. 14-6; Jumoni 9-4.

Jute :—Barnagore (ord) 114, 115; Clive (ord) 209, 206, 210, 214, 209, 207, 209, 204; Dalhousie (ord) 430, 432-9; Delta (ord) 510; Empire (ord) 50-8; Fort William (ord) 235, 241, 230; Howrah (ord) 435, 436; Kamarhatty (ord) 452, 458, 453, 446; Kelvin (pref) 134-8; Lawrence (ord) 415; New Central (ord) 476, 475, 477; Northbrook (ord) 44, 44-4; Reliance (ord) 423, 427-8, 425, 421; Standard (ord) 500, 510, 505; Union (ord) 650.

Miscellaneous :—Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 135 to 143; Bengal Brass 7-12 to 8-6 p; British Burma Petroleum 8, 8-4; Bowreah Cotton (ord) 206-8; Dunbar Cotton (ord) 40, 41; Dunbar Cotton (pref) 82 to 90, 85, 89; Great India Phosphate 11 to 13 p; Klung Rubber 9-12, 10; New Ring Mills (pref) 60, 61; Russa Engineering (ord) 202, 204 x. d.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-4 to Rs. 69-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-12 to Rs. 70.

MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday, Mr. J. H. Latimer presiding. The following report was submitted to the shareholders for the year ending February 28, 1917 :—

The Company's operations in the year show a profit of Rs. 1,43,691-3-1 which with Rs. 7,401-9-2 brought forward from the previous year makes a total of Rs. 1,81,092-12-3. From this sum the Directors have paid an *Ad-interim* Dividend of Rs. 10 per share of Rs. 250 and Rs. 2 per share of Rs. 50 equal to 8 per cent. per annum, Rs. 28,000, and have set aside towards depreciation of machinery Rs. 45,000. This leaves a balance of Rs. 1,08,092-12-3, which it is proposed to deal with as follows :—Final dividend for the year of Rs. 10 and of Rs. 2 per share respectively, Rs. 28,000, bonus of Rs. 5 and one per share, Rs. 14,000; bonus to Company's Employees Rs. 4,000, reserve fund Rs. 60,000, and to carry to next year Rs. 2,092-12-3.

In the year under report additions to buildings costing Rs. 31,960-15-6 and additions to machinery costing Rs. 10,245-0-6 were made and these amounts have been charged to Capital expenditure. A sum of Rs. 24,020-10-10 was also expended on repairs and renewals of machinery, and have been as usual charged to depreciation. The authorised Capital of the Company was fully issued with the exception of 109 shares of Rs. 50 each not applied for by the shareholders of the original the Maharaja of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. The working conditions at the mills were normal in the period under report except in the last quarter of the year when an outbreak of plague somewhat interfered with the supply of labour resulting in the reduction of the normal output of yarn and cloth. The motors and other equipment necessary for installing the mill with electrical driving have been received at the mills and as some changes had to be made in the buildings for fitting these up, the installation could not be completed as was expected last year. The work, however, has now made fair progress and the Directors hope to see the installation completed before long. The mill property and stocks are insured for Rs. 21,03,100 and profits and standing charges for £18,000.

The Chairman said :

I have to congratulate the shareholders on the greatly improved and now highly satisfactory figures disclosed in the present Balance Sheet. Not only is there a substantial dividend and bonus, aggregating Rs. 25 for the year, or 10 per cent. per annum but the financial position is a thoroughly sound one.

The debt on land, buildings and plant has been obliterated, and all the cash liabilities of the Company are covered by stock in trade, book debts, advances and cash in banks.

This is indeed a highly satisfactory financial position. I find from the Company's records that during the 13 years in which Messrs. N.. Sirur & Co., have been agents, the aggregate writing off to depreciation account is a sum of Rs. 3,83,119, and aggregate expenditure on account of replacement and renewals Rs. 2,96,266 or an annual average in round figures Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 22,800 respectively.

The Company stands at present in possession of cotton equivalent to 13 months consumption, at a cost very much below present prices. These figures are elements for present and future confidence and speak for themselves.

I have much pleasure in congratulating the Agents on these results of undoubtedly good management, more especially considering what the Company was a few years ago.

With these remarks I beg to move the adoption of Directors' Report and confirmation of the various resolutions that will now be moved.

Mr. W. H. Brady, and the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas have been appointed directors. The report together with the recommendations was pased.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

We invite attention of our readers to the Company's advertisement that appears in our to-day's issue under Public Notifications. This Company has been registered for the purpose of establishing and carry on (*inter alia*) in India and elsewhere the business primarily of life assurance on the latest and most approved principles. The present time does not appear to be inopportune for the establishing of an insurance company worked on popular and economical lines under the safeguards now provided for by the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act VI of 1912 and as the importance of life insurance is being more and more realised in this country every day.

The advantages of an Indian Company are :—

(a) Paid up capital and earnings remain in India and are held in approved securities of the country.

(b) Profits go to Indian Policy holders and Shareholders.

(c) The management being local will be subject to proper control by the Shareholders and Policy holders who have votes under provisions made in the articles.

The promoters of the Company are all men of sound experience. Both the members of the firm of Messrs. Davar Brothers, who have been appointed Managing-Agents of the Company, belong to the firm of Messrs. Hormusjee Eduljee Davur and Sons, who have been carrying on Insurance Agencies for the last twenty years and are a business firm of fifty years standing and of established reputation. Mr. Rustom P. Kapadia, who is the Secretary of the Company has similar experience. Would be investors will note that one of the special features of the agreement with the Managing-Agents is that their remuneration will come out of the income of the Company, and not from capital. This is a special security for the Shareholdeds' money.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The Bank of Bengal bank rate is 1 per cent. down i.e., 5 per cent.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DECEASED ENEMY SUBJECT'S WILL.

PROBATE GRANTED.

In the matter of Right Reverend Herman Jurgens ..... Deceased

v.

The Reverend Aloysius Gyr, S. J. ...Petitioner.

(Before Justice Marten.)

This was a petition by the executor of Right Reverend Herman Jurgens, deceased, late Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, and of German nationality for grant of probate of his will dated the 11th of August, 1916. The point decided is interesting because of the question involved viz., the grant of probate of wills of deceased enemy subjects. His Lordship held that probate should be granted on condition that no payment is to be made to any enemy subject wherever resident, or to any person of whatever nationality resident in any enemy country.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, Advocate-General appeared for the petitioner.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship delivered the following judgment :—

This is an "ex-parte" application for the grant of probate of the will dated the 11th August, 1916, of the Right Reverend Herman Jurgens, the late R. C. Archbishop of Bombay, who died in Bombay on the 28th September, 1916. The testator was an enemy subject, being of German nationality. The petitioner, his executor who is a Swiss subject, is the Superior of the Propaganda Mission of Bombay and Poona and Administrator Apostolic of the Archdiocese of Bombay, and as such is in charge of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical properties in the Bombay Presidency, pending the appointment of a successor to the late Archbishop. On the hearing of the application, the Advocate-General who appeared for the petitioner, suggested that the grant should go in a similar form to that adopted since the war by the Probate Division in England, which in effect prohibits payments to enemy subjects wherever resident, or to residents in an enemy country, on pain of forfeiture of the grant. This seemed to me the proper course and I accordingly gave a judgment to that effect subject to certain verbal amendments so as to bring the English form up-to-date and to adapt it for use in India.

APPLICABILITY OF ENGLISH FORM.

Immediately afterwards, the Advocate-General brought to my notice a fact of which he was previously unaware viz., that according to a passage in Campbell's "Trading with the Enemy" in page 105, the Judges of the Bombay High Court, differing from those of other Indian High Courts, had expressed the view that the English form was too wide and ought not to be adopted, as it would prohibit payments to enemy subjects resident in India and that the condition as to revocation of the grant was of doubtful validity in India, having regard to the alleged limited operation of section 234 of the Indian Succession Act of 1865.

Counsel could naturally give me no details, as the matter had not arisen in any legal proceedings of which he was aware, nor would he answer any question whether the possible operation of section 4(2) of the Administrator General and Official Trustees Act of 1902, had been considered. He, however, expressed the willingness of his client to submit to any conditions I thought fit. Under these circumstances, I thought the proper course was to ascertain the facts for myself and meanwhile to withdraw the judgment I had delivered, reserving the case for further argument if necessary. I have now seen the High Court correspondence file ending October, 1915, on the question of probate grants of the wills of deceased enemy subjects. The passage in Mr. Campbell's book is substantially accurate except that the Judges of this High Court were not unanimous on the point.

THE ONLY OTHER INSTANCE SINCE THE WAR.

Mr. Malabari the acting Prothonotary has also brought to my notice the only instance he can find since the war, of Probate or Administration grant by this High Court with reference to the estate of an enemy subject. There the deceased was Mr. Johan Eissner an Austrian subject and late manager of the Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill, Delhi, who died intestate at Delhi on the 12th October, 1914. His next of kin were stated in the petition to be his two sisters and two brothers of whom one sister resided in London, one sister and one brother in Austria, and the other brother in New York. In this case administration was granted by this Court on 9th February, 1916, to an attorney for the use and benefit of the sister living in London on the following condition, viz. This grant is made on condition that no portion of the assets shall be distributed or paid during the war to any beneficiary or creditor who is a German or Austro-Hungarian subject resident in an enemy country or to any one on his behalf or to or on behalf of any person resident in Germany or Austro-Hungary of whatever nationality, or without the express sanction of the Crown acting through the Treasury in England to or for any German or Austro-Hungarian subject resident in England or any neutral country.

It will be seen that the grant does not prohibit payment to enemy subjects resident in India or an allied country, and is silent as to any revocation of the grant, but that on the other hand it prohibits payment to an enemy subject resident in England or any neutral country without the sanction of the English Treasury. This latter condition was presumably inserted in view of the fact that the sister for whom the attorney was acting was resident in London and had one brother in New York which was then neutral territory. As far as I can ascertain however the possible operation of section 4(2) of the Administrator General Act 1902 has never been considered.

Further I have here a case where the executor is willing to accept the English conditions or any others I think fit. His counsel further points out that the question is in the present case to some degree academic as by the will the testator expressly states that all the property in his name is held by him as trustee for various Roman Catholic charitable or ecclesiastical purposes, and that his only property consists of certain ecclesiastical vestments and ornaments which he gives to his successor in office. Consequently his only assets are these vestments etc. which are valued at Rs. 1,500. I also see from the correspondence exhibited to the executors affidavit, sworn on 23rd August, 1917, that the testator in his lifetime voluntarily gave an undertaking to the Government of India that nothing out of certain ecclesiastical properties and monies would be used for any purposes other than the requirements of the Archdiocese in India and that no monies thereout would be paid or applied to or for the benefit of any of the states at war with England or any subject of such States. His executor is now willing that the probate grant should be on a condition very similar in effect to which the testator himself gave to the Government of India. Under the above circumstances, I think that it unnecessary for me to have the matter further argued and that I may properly order the grant to issue on a condition, substantially the same, as that in England viz., that no payment is to be made to any enemy subject wherever resident, or to any person of whatever nationality resident in any enemy country. I leave open the question, whether I could properly do this without such consent. So, too, as regards the revocation of the grant, I leave open the question whether I ought to follow the decision in 24 Cal. 95, which limited the operation of section 234 of the Succession Act and I think the desired result can in effect be obtained without technical objection under section 4 of the Administrator General's Act 1902. If an executor agrees by his counsel that the Court's grant should be on a certain condition but should afterwards break such condition, "prima facie", I should regard that as a good ground for his removal under section 4, but not to the revocation of the probate itself. The grant will, however, state that any proceedings under section 4 will be without prejudice to any other proceedings that may be taken if the condition of the grant is broken e. g. a criminal prosecution in certain contingencies under the legislation prohibiting trading with the enemy, or, possibly, an application for revocation of the grant under section 234, should it be desired to question, 24 Cal., 95.

THE FORM OF THE GRANT.

The precise form of the grant will accordingly be as follows :—"This grant is made upon the following conditions to which the executor has by his counsel expressly consented on the application to the Court for the grant, viz., (1) that no portion of the assets shall be distributed or paid during the war to any beneficiary or creditor, who is a German or Austro-Hungarian or Turkish or other enemy subject, wherever resident, or, to any one on his behalf, or to, or on behalf of any person, resident in Germany or Austria-Hungary or Turkey or any other enemy country, of whatever nationality, without the express sanction of the Governor-General of India, acting through the Government Solicitor, and (2) that if any distribution or payment is made contrary to the foregoing conditions, then without prejudice to any other proceeding that may be taken, the High Court may, on application made to it under section 4 (2) of the Administrator-General and Official Trustees Act, 1902 (Act V of 1902), suspend, remove or discharge the executor and provide for the succession of some other person to his office and the vesting in such successor of any property belonging to the estate. As this appears to be only the second case which has arisen in Bombay of a probate or an administration grant of a deceased enemy subject, it seems to me unnecessary, at any rate at present to lay down any rule for similar grants in the future. When such a case does arise, I have no doubt, but that this Court will be astute to prevent the laws of this country from being utilised for the benefit of the common enemy and to the detriment of the Allied cause.

APPELLATE SIDE.

IMPORTANT POINT OF HINDU LAW.

DECREE AGAINST HINDU WIDOW.

SUBBI KOM GANPATI BHATTA.....Appellant.

vs.

RAMKRISHNA BHATTA AND OTHERS ...Respondents.

(*Before Justices Beaman and Kajiji.*)

This was a second appeal from the decree of Mr. C. V. Vernon, District Judge of Kanara, who confirmed the decree of Mr. G. M. Phatak Subordinate Judge of Kumta.

The facts were these :—The plaintiff, as the daughter and heir of one Manja sued to recover possession of suit properties from defendants 1 to 3. Manja had two other elder brothers who predeceased him viz., the eldest Subba who died on 23rd June, 1855, leaving a widow Ganpama and the second Paramma who died on 9th November, 1875, leaving a widow Parami, Manja died on 29th August, 1876, leaving surviving him a widow Venkamma and an infant daughter the plaintiff. In 1880, the three widows, Ganpamma, Parami and Venkamma came to a partition of the family estate, whereby each considered herself as owner of 1/3rd share of the family property. On 26th November, 1880, Ganpamma gave the land (now in suit) as belonging to her share to one Shankar, the ancestor of defendants 1 to 3 by virtue of a gift-deed on condition that Shankar and his descendants should perform the Shraddhas of the deceased members of the family, perform certain festivals and provide maintenance to Ganpamma. In 1904 twenty-four years after the above transaction, the plaintiff's mother Venkamma brought a suit against Shankar alleging that he broke the condition of the gift and praying for a declaration that the agreement of gift came to an end and for delivery of possession. Shankar answered that he claimed through Ganpamma and that he held the property adversely to the then plaintiff, Venkamma. The defence was upheld and the suit was in consequence dismissed as being beyond time.

Venkamma died on 26th June, 1911. The plaintiff brought this suit in 1913, alleging that her father was joint with his brothers, that as the last male survivor of the family he was the full owner of the whole family estate, that Venkamma's acts in suffering a partition of the family estate and the subsequent alienations were unauthorised and did not bind the plaintiff and that the plaintiff was entitled to the whole of the property on the death of her mother Venkamma who held only a life-estate. The only contending defendants were defendants 1 to 3 who claimed by virtue of a gift from Ganpamma, the remaining 6 defendants having compromised the suit out of Court. The defendants contended that the decree in the suit of 1904 was a bar to the present suit. Both Courts below, relying on the Privy Council cases in 9 M.I.A. 539 and 20 I.A. 183, threw out the plaintiff's suit, whereupon the plaintiff presented this second appeal to the High Court.

OPERATION OF LIMITATION ACT.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, for the appellant contended that the Courts below were wrong in their view that the decree of 1904 was a bar to the present suit. *Prima facie* the case was governed by Art. 141 of the Limitation Act of 1877 and 1908. The Shivganga case (9 M.I.A. 539) was a case decided under the Limitation Act of 1859. It was there held that a decree fairly and properly obtained against a widow representing the estate bound the reversioners as well on the principle of *res judicata*. The case in 20 I.A. 183, decides that the previous decree bound the reversioner, notwithstanding the change in the Limitation Act of 1871. Their Lordships did not expressly decide that the law of *res judicata* and the doctrine of representation modified the right given by Art. 141 of the new Limitation Act. All that they decided was that the reversioner in that case was bound by the previous decree *under the existing law* and that the new Limitation Act did not revive the right of the reversioner which had previously been extinguished. This interpretation of the ruling derived support from the observations of Sir Richard Couch in 26 I.A. 71-23 Bom. 725 at 736. Mr. Murdeshwar contended that his clients' right had not determined by the decree of 1904 under the existing law and therefore the case in 20 I.A. 183 did not apply. Even assuming that that case modified the reversioner's right by re-affirming the doctrine of representation and *res judicata* propounded in the Shivganga case, the appellant's pleader urged that his case was distinguishable on at least two grounds :—1st the scope and object of the previous litigation was entirely different and secondly the widow did not represent the estate. It was not enough that some relief with respect to the same property had been claimed and rejected before. The matters in issue should be the same. *See* 5 I. A.; 18 I. A. 165 at 176; 9 Cal. 463 at 466. Decrees were governed by the particular facts of the case. Venkamma's suit in 1904 was based on the breach of the conditions of the gift which, through her acquiescence, Ganpamma made. The cause of action was purely personal to her. She did not sue on behalf of the estate to eject a trespasser but sought to eject a person who was let into possession by her own act. The decree was personal to her 26 Cal. 285 at 297. Venkamma did not sue in the same right as the present plaintiff. See 9 M.I.A. 539 head-note and observations at p. 601. Venkamma ceased to represent the estate the moment she allowed a partition to be made and suffered the alienations being made by the other widows. It was the duty of Venkamma, not only to represent the estate but also to protect it. See 11 M.I.A. 241 at 267, which lays down that a widow who negligently destroyed the estate could not represent it in a suit. On behalf of the respondent it was contended that the P. C. case in 20 I. A. 183 was conclusive. It was an authority for the proposition that a decree founded on the law of limitation could not be excepted from the ruling in the Shivganga case. Venkamma represented the estate fully in the previous suit. The reversioner's right was determined by that decree which was properly and fairly Appellant.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

Their Lordships, after hearing argument, allowed the appeal, holding that the view of the lower Courts was wrong and that the previous decree which proceeded on a personal ground did not bind the reversioner. In the result, the case was remanded for trial of the other issues.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the appellant.

Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the respondents.

MEDOWS STREET BURGLARY.

TWO SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hussein Taki of the C. I. D. charged Mahomed Yusuf and Mahomed Amir, Mahomedans, with burglary and with theft of silver chains, watches and other articles of the value of Rs. 2,633, belonging to the Commercial Watch Company of Medows Street.

Khan Bahadur Taki, opening the case for the prosecution, said Mr. Framroze Phiroze Panthaki, properietor of the Commercial Watch Company, closed his shop about 9 p.m., on the 14th July as usual, and went home. The next morning Mr. Panthaki received information that his shop had been broken into. He proceeded to the shop, when he found that the locks on the front door had been removed and some show cases broken and silver chains and watches and other articles of the value of Rs. 2,633 stolen. Valuable jewellery, which had been kept in the safe, was found intact. Some finger impressions on the glass of the show case were noticed. On the 21st July the second accused was seen disposing of some articles at Stone Bunder and was arrested, and a statement made by him led to the arrest of the other accused. Some property was recovered. Khan Bahadur Taki said he had reason to believe that the burglary had been committed by a gang of five persons, who included the two accused. The other three men had absconded.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted three previous convictions. They were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, including two months' solitary confinement.

CHARGE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

ALL ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Inspector Holmes charged Sultan Ameer Khan, Haji Abdul Gafur and Shahabudin, all Pathans, with culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, in regard to the death of Mahamudin, a Pathan.

Mr. Pereira appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Jamshed B. Kapadia defended.

It was stated that the first accused was on friendly terms with Bibicon, a married woman, which one Hazratalla Khan did not like and the deceased, who was in the latter's service objected to this intimacy. At about 6 p.m. on the 14th July, the three accused went to a mosque, where Hazratallah was staying and abused him, and when the deceased intervened, he was assaulted with sticks and received injuries, which subsequently proved fatal.

DEFENCE.

For the defence, it was stated that the second and third accused were father and son, and there was a quarrel between the second accused's children and that of Hazratalla. On the evening in question, second accused's wife was assaulted by Hazratalla and the deceased, and a complaint was filed against the deceased and his master. The three accused were seated in a tea-shop, when the deceased, his master, and three or four others came there and assaulted them, and a fight ensued, the deceased receiving severe injuries, which proved fatal after 20 days.

STRUCK IN SELF-DEFENCE.

The Magistrate in discharging the accused said that the deceased was given blows in self-defence, and the accused also were severely injured. They were within their right in hitting back.

PICK-POCKETS SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Ramdev Vithoba, and Narayan Anaji, Hindus, with picking the pockets of two pedestrians. Both the accused were convicted. The first accused had twelve previous convictions, and the second eighteen. They were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement, and were ordered to report their place of residence to the Police, for four years after their release from jail.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was good rain during the week ending September 5 throughout the Presidency, but more is still needed in parts of East Deccan and Belgaum. Standing crops are in good condition except for slight damage done by rats in two talukas of Hyderabad, by rats and grasshoppers in seven talukas of Thar Parkar, by grass-hoppers in two Prants of Kathiawar and by excessive rain in two talukas of Nawabshah and in parts of Kaira. The supply of fodder is adequate except in two talukas and one petha of East Khandesh, two talukas of West Khandesh and in four of Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Dharwar. The prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in the Deccan and were generally steady elsewhere.

MADRAS EXEMPTION

REFERENCES TO SELECTION COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 6.

The Selection Committee consisting of Mr. C. B. N. Pelly, President, Justice Ayling Sir Clement Simpson and Mr. Thonger, members, commenced the first sitting to-day to consider cases of those who having sought exemption from the tribunal were referred to the Selection Committee.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

SQUATTERS ON FOOTPATHS ARE THEY A NUISANCE ?

NEED FOR A MARKET AT GRANT ROAD.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, a long discussion took place on a letter from Mr. S. R. Bagwe, requesting that a vegetable, fish and meat market might be established at Grant Road, at an early date, as a tentative measure, and that the footpath between Charni Road Tram Junction and Grant Road Tram Terminus be cleared of its encumbrances. The Corporation referred the letter to the Commissioner for report.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. S. R. Bagwe stating that the nearest markets used by the people of Grant Road and adjacent parts, were the Null Bazar, Chowpatty and Cheera Bazar markets, all of which were far away from the locality; that owing to this inconvenience sellers of vegetables and fish and their customers utilised the footpath existing between Charni Road Tram junction and Grant Road Tram Terminus; that the footpath was consequently rendered very dirty; that the manner in which vegetables and fish were exposed there for sale was very dangerous to public health; that there were besides half a dozen mutton shops scattered over the area, none of which appeared to be in a satisfactory state; and requesting that a vegetable, fish and meat market might be established at an early date on a suitable site for the locality, as a tentative measure, and that the footpath in question be cleared of its encumbrances.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved the letter be referred to the Commissioner for report. He said there was a great necessity for a market at Grant Road, although he admitted that these vegetable sellers were accustomed for many years to sell there.

FOOTPATH FOR PEDESTRIANS.

Mr. J. B. Petit said he did not agree with the previous speaker. The footpaths were freely used for selling vegetables at Grant Road, which was a very congested locality, and the fact that the hawkers overcrowded the footpaths made it more difficult for the pedestrians to make use of the footpaths to that extent to which they should be used. He thought the paths should be kept absolutely free for the use of the pedestrians. If necessary the Municipal Commissioner should ask the Police Commissioner's assistance to keep the footpaths clear of this nuisance.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla said a market at Grant Road was necessary.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the footpaths at Grant Road were very wide, and there was enough room for the pedestrians to walk thereon. There was no necessity for a fresh market there. If they built a new market there, he feared it would suffer the same fate as that of the Foras Road market.

Dr. R. T. Nariman said the hawkers shou'd not be prohibited from making use of the footpaths until a new market was built for them.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji spoke in support of the proposition.

Dr. Abdul Satar Gaya said even in those places where they had big markets these hawkers used the footpaths, and he did not think there was the necessity for a new market at Grant Road. These people were accustomed to sit on the footpaths and they would sit there whether there was a market or not.

Mr. H. P. Mody said footpaths should not be used for any other purpose than the one for which they were intended. If the Commissioner thought that the footpaths were being made use of, because of the absence of a proper market, Mr. Mody t' ought the sellers of vegetables and fish should be allowed to use the footpaths during certain hours, and at other hours of the day they should not be allowed there.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA ON SERVICE RENDERED BY SQUATTERS.

The Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha said these squatters were doing a great service to the particular locality. If there were no markets there what were the people to do? Should they walk three or four miles every morning to fetch the daily necessaries? If Mr. Vincent was going to be called to clear the footpaths, the speaker thought he should first remove the municipal carts and other things which obstructed the paths. Sir Dinshaw thought nine-tenths of the footpaths were obstructed by the Municipality by keeping their things there. Even in Parel, where there was a very big market, these squatters made use of the footpat's. These squatters were rendering a great service to poor people in the cities. He thought Mr. Petit was a very hard-hearted man in this respect. If he had been a poor man he would have realised the difficulty of walking to the market every day. He (the speaker) strongly objected to his suggestion that the Police Commissioner should turn out these squatters.

Mr. J. B. Petit: I don't agree with you.

Sir Dinshaw said Mr. Petit never agreed with anybody. He (Mr. Petit) was always very independent in his opinion. He was very conceited.

Mr. Petit: Had it not been for my regard for Sir Dinshaw, I would have requested the President to call upon him to withdraw what he said.

Sir Dinshaw: I withdraw my words and say that Mr. Petit is not conceited. (Laughter).

Continuing. Sir Dinshaw said that whenever the Municipal Commissioner proposed to build a market at any particular place, a wrangle took place over the question of site. Poor people could not make use either the municipal or private markets. He had seen the squatters, since he was a boy; these people sat there in the mornings and evenings for the convenience of the poor people. He thought the Corporation was acting very badly towards these poor people.

SQUATTERS USE FOOTPATHS IN SPITE OF MARKETS.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah said these squatters used the footpaths even where there were big markets and the question, therefore, required to be looked at from another point of view. The question was—was the rent for stalls in the markets too high, or was the accommodation insufficient? Whatever there might be in favour of the squatters, the footpaths were meant for the use of the pedestrians.

Sir Dinshaw: Who denies that?

Mr. Petit: Hear, hear.

Sir Ibrahim said he had deliberately abstained from mentioning any names, and he had nothing to do with the amenities of Sir Dinshaw and Mr. Petit. The pedestrians were charged with using roads, instead of footpaths and thus causing accidents. If they had been charged with being responsible for accidents, he thought the Corporation was very remiss in its duty. If a new market was necessary he would vote for it.

THE COMMISSIONER'S VIEW.

Mr. P. W. Monie, the Municipal Commissioner, said there seemed little doubt that a market for Grant Road was necessary, and they had three sites in view. The Market Superintendent was at present making enquiries and a report would probably be submitted to the Corporation in a month or two. In view of this the Commissioner said the discussion might be postponed till this report was before the Corporation.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir doubted if hawkers obstructed footpaths more than big shopkeepers, the Municipality and others. These people must be prohibited from misusing the footpaths.

Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent said the discussion had gone from market to footpath. If they had a market at Grant Road would that prevent the squatters from selling their goods on the footpaths, and he feared not. When the question of the barbers had come, he had said that it was no use shifting them from one place to another. The best thing to do was to have municipal halls where they could sit, both the vegetable sellers and the barbers. Owing to the refuse thrown by the squatters at Grant Road, the footpaths were in a very filthy condition. The Corporation should remove this refuse and keep the paths clean. If they had small municipal halls where these poor people could sit, they could be persuaded to sit inside. These halls should be allowed to be used free of charge. These sellers were accustomed to sit on the footpaths, although he thought it was an objectionable custom. At the present time their footpaths were unfit for use.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

THE ALLAHABAD MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 6.

The next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at 3 p.m. on Saturday the 6th October, 1917, at Anand Bhavan, 1 Church Road, Allahabad, (the residence of the Hon. Motilal Nehru), to consider many important questions.

BRUTAL MURDER OF EUROPEAN LADY.

MYSTERY OF A MUSSOORI TRAGEDY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 5.

The brutal murder of a European lady is reported to have taken place at Mussoori. The victim was Mrs. Matthews, a widowed lady living at St. Clare. It is stated that she heard a knock at the door at night on the night of the 1st instant. Her sister, Mrs. Hollingbery, opened it and saw an Indian, who said he had a letter for her. The man forced his way into the house. Mrs. Hollingbery ran out for help, but when she returned found her sister lying dead in the bed-room with her head battered apparently with a stick. No clue has yet been discovered as to the motive or identity of the murderer.

HOME RULE LEAGUE PROPAGANDA.

(From a Correspondent.)

A Home Rule meeting was held in Chadvasan village of Jalalpur Taluka on the evening of 28th August. The peasants of the village attended the meeting in large numbers. A few peasants came to attend the meeting from the neighbouring village Ancheli. Mr. Pragjibhai Khandoobhai of South Africa (the late Gujarati Editor of "Indian Opinion") addressed the meeting on Home Rule or Self-Government within the British Empire. After the lecture the speaker appealed to the peasants to establish a Home Rule League Branch in the village and become members. Many of them promptly responded to the appeal and became members on the spot. Although the village is a very small one 15 peasants have become members and the Branch of the Home Rule League was established.

ANOTHER BRANCH IN AT VILLAGE.

On the 29th of August, the villagers of At (Taluka Jalalpur, District Surat) sent an invitation to Mr. Pragjibhai to explain to them the present political situation of the country. The villagers attended the meeting in large numbers. A jamadar and a policeman also came from Jalalpur. The headman of the village was also present. The speaker related the history of the Indian National Congress from the beginning and said that the enemies of Home Rule charge our leaders that it is only a few handful of you educated Indians agitate for Self-Government. We have met here to tell them that not only the educated Indians want Home Rule but every peasant in the village desires for Home Rule immediately after the war is over. The speaker said that even the Dooblas (labourers) have become members of the Home Rule League. He appealed to the villagers to establish a Branch in the village, which was at once responded to and 51 villagers have become members on the spot. The League was declared established and a chairman and secretary appointed by the meeting. The chairman of the meeting thanked the speaker and the meeting dispersed late in the night amid shouts of Bando Mataram.

NEW MEMBERS HOME RULE LEAGUE

Messrs. Madhavji Bhawanji; Vaidya Jadhavji Trikamji; Vasantrao Ramchandra Reli; Krishnarao Santappa Gangolli; S. B. Katenker; Yeshwant Ramchandra Vaidya; Velji Morarji; Parshottam Gordhandas; Shah Dulabhji Ramchandra; Dwarkadas Haridas; Ramji Gopalji; Surendra H. Daru; Gordhandas Karamchand; Khatraz Odhavji; Mithubhai Devji; Velji Ramji; Sabhajit Raghuvirsingh; Kuverji Topan; Ijatray A. Parekh; Chhaganlal Tribhowan; Lalji Narshi; Pranjivandas Gulabdas; Natwarlal M. Shah; Hormusji Merwanji; Vanmalidas Karsandas; Pragji Khalo; Vithaldas Motiram Thakker; Haji Ahmed Adamji; Nanji Gandabhai Vajnik; Manekchand Mulchand; Manilal Vrajdas and 10 others.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

MR. MOHAMED ALI AND THE PRESIDENTSHIP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We would feel greatly obliged if you would find space in the columns of your esteemed journal for the enclosed letter, sent to the Honorary Secretary, All-India Muslim League, Lucknow.

Yours truly,
MAZHARUL HAQUE,
M. A. ANSARI,
Members of the Council of the All-India Muslim League.

Dholpur House,
Simla, 3rd September, 1917.

COPY.

DHOLPUR HOUSE,
SIMLA, 3rd Sept. 1917.

The Honorary Secretary,
The All-India Muslim League,
LUCKNOW.

Dear Sir,

We have read your letter in the "The Leader" of September 1st, inviting members of the All-India Muslim League to greatest and most potent factors in the All-India Muslim League for the next annual session.

The only name that suggests itself to our mind is that of the great Muslim leader, Mr. Mohamed Ali, who has been to our great sorrow interned at Chhindwara by the unjust orders of an un-sympathetic Government. There is no one man who can better represent the choice of our people and the spirit of the Muslim democracy and speak with the authority of a true national leader than Mr. Mohamed Ali. His noble services rendered at the most psychological moment in the history of the country and the life of the community to which he belongs, mark him out as one of the greatest and most potent factors in the formation of the Indian nation.

The internment of Mr. Mohamed Ali, at a time when his services were most needed by his people, constituted a wrong against which the Musalmans have been raising their voice again and again, but now when the advent of the Indian Renaissance is near his forced absence from the deliberations of the Congress and the Muslim League becomes a great national loss and it is high time that we made a strong and effective protest against the unjust policy of the Government, by electing our interned leader as the President of the Muslim League.

We therefore propose that Mr. Mohamed Ali should be unanimously elected to the Presidential chair of the next session of the All-India Muslim League.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) MAZHARUL HAQUE,
(Sd.) MUKHTAR AHMED ANSARI,
Members of the Council of the All-India Muslim League.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the Hon. Secretary of the All-India Moslem League has publicly invited nominations for the Presidentship of the annual sessions of the League to be held during the ensuing cold season, I take this opportunity of proposing the name of one whose election will, I am sure, be hailed by the entire Moslem population of the country. I mean Mr. Mohamed Ali. To dilate upon his claims is scarcely necessary. Immediately he resigned from the Baroda Service he started to take the keenest interest in the affairs of the League and within a very short time caried the confidence and respect of the majority of members. Not much later he became one of the most influential leaders of the community and the great hold which he had on the minds of his co-religionists is well known to those who attended the sessions of the League at Lucknow (1910) and again at Delhi (1911).

His devotion to the cause of the Moslem community was more than proved in the Cawnpore Mosque affair and no Musulman can forget the bold and successful fight which he put up against the U. P. bureaucrats. Yet practically nothing was done by the Mahomedans when he was interned. Their silence on that occasion was most humiliating. However it is never too late to mend. Let them now prove to the world that whatever else their faults may be they are not wanting in gratitude to their leaders.—Yours etc.

OSMAN SOBANI.

Bombay, Sept. 4th.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held on the 10th October, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon in the Council Hall, Poona.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE SCAMPS.

Although it is difficult to say how many sensons the Scamps have played in Bombay since their arrival from London, there is no difficulty in appreciating their tremendous success with each succeeding visit. Opening last Monday to another full House, they are going as well as ever and the usual big attendance has resulted. Good as they are in Musical Comedy it is as "Scamps" they are such great favourites with their irresponsible atmosphere of genial burlesque. To-night will be the last performance of this brilliant little Company. Mr. Wolseley Charles and his merry party are as delightful as ever and should not be missed on any account.

BIG CHAPLIN COMEDY.

The management of the Excelsior Theatres Syndicate have secured a big attraction for to-night and during the week in Charlie Chaplin's burlesque on "Carmen." Described as the "greatest Chaplin film on record," this production has caused more laughter the world over than probably any other picture yet screened. To attempt to describe a Chaplin film is as unnecessary as it is impossible, these masterpieces of ludicrous fun are produced to be seen and laughed at, not to be written about. As Don Jose, Chaplin is said to be the funniest thing that ever happened, and we are told that at one big picture palace in New York so big was the crowd to see him that a squadron of police had to be telephoned for to hold the crowd in check. Evidently some film. One American writer expresses himself thus on the subject:—"Chaplin's Carmen" has arrived at last. Yes, it has really—we've seen it, and the remembrance of our sore sides is with us yet." Chaplin is seen in an entirely new get-up. Gone are his old tramp clothes and his dress-suit and his over-alls. As Don Jose, he appears in the uniform of a Spanish Lieutenant but of such disreputable type that a real officer would be asked for his resignation. But he has not given up his celebrated moustache or his eccentric boots. Despite the costume, it is the same Chaplin, the same carriage, the same walk and the same queer antics. To see him drill his Company of comic soldiers would make a misanthrope laugh. Edna Purviance makes a beautiful Carmen, it is by far the best thing she has done. The production is a very elaborate one; for the purposes of one scene, a complete model of a Spanish village having been erected. The picture has a most unexpected ending in the form of a "sell" on the audience, which will be heartily enjoyed and appreciated. From this we may confidently look forward to a very orgy of laughter.

Next Monday will be a brief return to Bandman Varieties in the engagement of Miss May Brilliant, a versatile Commedienne and Dancer from the London Music Halls who has been specially engaged for a tour in India by Mr. Bandman, and Leywood and Norell, two Bombay favourites who will present some new Burlesque Impressions.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW."

All the elements of laughter are provided by the author of "What The Butler Saw." A man poses as a bachelor at a hydro and is loved by all the girls. His wife suddenly arrives and has to say she is his sister. Intending to visit her at night he goes by accident into an old maid's bedroom, is pecked by the parrot, seen by the butler and there is the deuce to pay.

This sort of thing needs to be played at hurricane speed and the large audience at the Royal Opera House last night, seeing it handled just as it should have been, were loud in their laughter. Mr. Wheeler Dryden played the Cockney butler with fine effect, and all the time he was on the stage he was really amusing. Mr. Charles Howitt was the real thing as Jack Barrington, the husband, while the wife was amusingly played by Miss Gertrude Godart. Miss Lilian Stanbridge created great merriment as the lady with the parrot and Mr. Cyril Rawden did a peppery General vivaciously. All the other parts were in safe hands. The Allies' entry in the last act was the signal for enthusiastic applause. It was brought into the fancy dress ball scene. To-night "The Story of the Rosary" is being played.

Official and Personal

His Excellency attended the races on Wednesday afternoon.

Brigadier-General Templer, C.M.G., and Major C. T. Davis arrived at Government House on Wednesday.

Captain and Mrs. Huddleston left Government House on Wednesday.

The Hon. Mr. Beatson Bell will shortly proceed on five months' leave. Mr. J. G. Cumming will act as temporary member of the Bengal Executive Council.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has received a cable from Mr. Joseph Baptista in London stating that both he and Mr. Aiyer are well and have got to work on the business of their mission.

PRO-GERMAN UTTERANCES IN AMERICA.

INVESTIGATIONS BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 2-40 p.m. Sept. 6.

The department of Justice is enquiring into the seditious utterances of German-American newspapers, also of the pacifist and other societies. Prosecutions are probable.

AERIAL WARFARE.

SIGFNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Sept. 6.

During the past week aerial warfare has made significant developments. The recent features have been heavier machines belonging to all armies and a corresponding increase in the numbers and size of bombs carried. For example, the enemy bombed hospitals with missiles containing over 250 pounds of high explosive.

A number of moonlight air duels have occurred. Our own planes have been flying during night-time in almost as large numbers as in day-time. Archies have similarly developed. The enemy is now using six-inch guns and other new anti-aircraft devices, while air barrages are becoming common.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 7th of Adhik Dhadrapad, 1918.
Mahomedan: 19 of Julkat, 1335.
Jewish: 20th of Elul, 5677.
Parsi: 2nd Gatha, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 25 min. Sunset 6h. 40 min.

University Senate Meeeting, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 8.

Poona Races: First meeting, 2nd Day.

MONDAY, Sept. 10.

Parsi New Year Eve: Bank holiday.
High Court: Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 11.

Parsi New Year's Day: Bank Holiday.
Poona Races: First Meeting, 3rd Day.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: "The Scamps" at 9-30; Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 Cinema, and 9-30 The Howitt-Phillips Company in "The Story of the Rosary".

Empire Cinema; 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road. 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore). ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class).	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

	Dep.
Punjab Postal Express Calcutta Do. do. Madras Do. do.	On days of arrival seven hours after mail steamer is signalled

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

	BOMBAY. Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express ..	7 40	21 21

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Sept. 6.

783. Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following acting promotion:—

No. 673 Pte. R. Sneddon to be acting Corporal.

784. Extract.—The following extract from Divisional orders dated 3rd September 1917, is republished for information:—

"Judicial 1348.—It has now been ruled that Officers of Indian Volunteer Corps (who are now also Officers of the Indian Defence Force) may serve when themselves subject to the Army Act, as members of Court Martial held under the Army Act, provided they have held their commissions for the periods required by Army Act, Sections 47 and 48."

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

HOME RULE RECTURE LECTURE.

The second part of the series of lectures by Mr. B. G. Horniman on "Mesopotamia and its Moral", announced for to-day will be delivered next week on a date to be named.

DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,456. The new admissions were 350, out of whom 255 were males, 51 females and 41 children.

BOMBAY BROTHERHOOD.

The usual Brotherhood meeting will be held to-night at 9-20 at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, the Rev. E. P. Blackaby speaking on "The New Attitude." All young men will be welcomed.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

Under the auspices of the Cercle Litteraire a public lecture in French will be delivered on Saturday next at 6 p.m. at the Alexandra Girls' English Institution, Waudby Road, Fort, by Mr. Maurice Magnier on "The Fables of La Fontaine." All interested in the study of the French language are requested to attend.

REGISTRATION OF EUROPEAN BOYS.

Under Rule 3 (1) of the Registration Rules, 1917, boys who are European British Subjects, and who become subject to the provisions of the Registration Ordinance, 1917, after its commencement, are required to register their names within one month from the time on which they become so subject, i.e., within one month of attaining the age of 16.

BOMBAY PASSENGERS PER S. S. CITY OF ATHENS.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 5.

Bombay passengers abroad the City of Athens are due to arrive shortly in Colombo, where they will entrain for Bombay.

PRO-GERMAN ORGANISATION IN AMERICA.

POLICE RAIDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Sept. 6.

The police raided pro-German organisations in Chicago and other cities, from which seditious propaganda has been issuing under Socialistic guise. The secretary of the International Workers of the World has been arrested.

ANOTHER GRAND PARADE AT NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S STIRRING LETTER TO N. Y. CONTINGENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 6.

A second great ddemonstration was held here within the week in honour of the men called up in selective drafts, who paraded on the eve of departure for training camps.

President Wilson, in a letter to the New York contingent, said: "I envy the men across the sea. I should like to be on the field or in the trenches where the real final battle for the independence of the United States will be fought alongside the other peoples of the world, who are struggling like ourselves to make an end of those things threatening the integrity of their territory and their lives and the very character and independence of their governments."

STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES.

AN AUSTRALIAN BOUNTY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MELBOURNE, Sept. 6.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 6.

The Federal Government is offering a bounty of two and a quarter pence a gallon on oil produced in Australia during the next four years.

INTENSE BOMBARDMENT OF GAZA.

A TURKISH ADMISSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 5-0 p.m., Sept. 6.

A Turkish communiqué says, there has been intense bombardment of our position at Gaza.

PROVISIONAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT AT CANTON.

WAR DECLARED AGAINST GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 6.

Reuter learns that a provisional Chinese Government has been established at Canton, pending restoration of the constitution, under the leadership of Sunyatsen. The new Government has declared war against Germany and Austria.

GERMANO-SWISS AGREEMENT.

SCHEME OF EXCHANGE RATIFIED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BERNE, Sept. 5.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Sept. 6.

The Germano-Swiss agreement has been ratified, under which Germany permits the export to Switzerland of two hundred thousand tons of coal and nineteen thousand tons of iron and steel monthly, also chemical fertilisers, sugar, seed corn, straw, benzine and zinc. Switzerland pays eight hundred thousand sterling monthly, for coal and allows the export of ten thousand cattle.

NAVAL AIR CRAFT BOMBS ADRIANOPLE BRIDGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Sept. 6.

The Admiralty states that the naval aircraft effectively bombed the Adrianople bridge and the railway station on Sunday night.

SECRET TREATY BETWEEN KAISER AND TSAR.

REPORT CONFIRMED BY DR. DILLON

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Sept. 6.

Dr. Dillon writing in the "Daily Telegraph" confirms that the secret treaty between the Kaiser and the Tsar was signed and declares furthermore that he actually read the document.

AUSTRALIAN WAR TIME PROFIT TAX, BILL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MELBOURNE, Sept. 6.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 6.

The House of Representatives has passed the War Time Profit Tax Assessment Bill after a stormy debate, during which one Labour member was suspended and another ejected.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, September 7, 1917.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

We dealt yesterday briefly with the Viceroy's declaration of policy in regard to Indian reform and we do not think any necessity exists to expatiate further on the gratifying change of attitude which his utterances indicate. How great is the change, those who remember Lord Chelmsford's cold and discouraging pronouncements on the subject on previous occasions do not need to be informed. When we remember, too, the reactionary declarations of Lord Pentland, Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Lord Ronaldshay and further remind ourselves that, as is now known, these were not a mere coincidence in individual idiosyncracy but the outcome of the communication to provincial administrations of a settled policy by the Government of India, we can indeed congratulate the country on the change that has taken place. It is impossible not to feel a certain amount of pity for the provincial administrators who were thus led into a position now so readily, if wisely, abandoned by a superior authority who posseses the advantge of having preserved a sphinx-like silence throughout the turmoil of the past few months and is thus able to take up the new position without any outward appearance of inconsistency. However, these are questions for Lord Pentland and his fellow-governors to settle between the Government of India and themselves. For our part, we have no desire to cavil at a viceregal utterance that we hope will do much to clear the air and to clear it for the better. Provided the way is made easy for Mrs. Besant and her fellow-internees to step forth from their unjustified confinement, the outlook for the future has been much brightened. There, for the present, we may leave the matter and await the progress of the events of the near future, which it is gratifying to note are under the guidance of the new inspiration of the Government of India and not of the cramped and narrow statesmanship of Madras.

ARMY REFORMS.

We turn to the consideration of other aspects of Lord Chelmsford's utterance to which we hope the country will be free during the coming days to accord closer attention than has been possible while the public mind has been so unpleasantly pre-occupied with reactionary threats and assaults on public liberty. One of the first subjects taken up by his Excellency in the course of his lengthy speech was that of the Army and the reforms that have been carried out for the betterment of the conditions under which the officers and men who have so valiantly upheld the cause of the Empire will serve in the future. Until we have certain more intimate details of what has been done, it is impossible to form a definite opinion as to the full value of these changes. In any case they do not go far enough in our opinion in the improvement of the status of the Indian soldier. But it is, at least, satisfactory to know that the pay of Indian officers, sub-assistant surgeons and non-commissioned officers has been substantially increased and that pensions of all kinds have been enhanced and made admissible under more generous conditions, while the extension of the grant of free rations to all combatants serving in India represents a concession that is equivalent to an addition of 30 per cent. to the sepoy's pay. In addition to this, a scheme for the bestowal of land grants or equivalent alternative rewards to Indian soldiers who have rendered conspicious meritorious service is to be brought into operation shortly and, as a memorial to the services of the Indian Army in the present war, a school is to be established for the education of the sons of Indian officers. Some of the scandals exposed by the Mesopotamia Commission have also been rectified. It was brought out in evidence before the Commission that the field ration of the Indian soldier was far from adequate or suitable, had been condemned by medical authority and was the direct cause of extensive epidemics of scurvy entailing great suffering and loss to the troops. The experience was not new or confined to Mesopotamia. Every frontier campaign had taught a similar lesson, which was ignored, however, by the pachyderms in the bureaus of the Army Department and the criminal blunder was repeated again in the present war, inflicting not merely grave hardship and injustice on the sepoy but also, of course, seriously affecting the efficiency of the Army. Another scandal, long-existing, which was brought into prominence before the Commission was the absence of proper hospital accommodation for Indian troops, who, in this respect, were treated on a different footing altogether from their British comrades. The regimental hospitals, so-called, hitherto existing, were censured in the most unmeasured terms by impartial medical authorities and it is amazing that the scandal of the invidious treatment of Indian troops in this respect could have existed so long in the face of the condemnation of accepted authority. Lord Chelmsford has now announced that the Government have before them proposals for the replacement of these regimental hospitals by well-equipped and adequately staffed station hospitals, such as are provided for British troops. Other proposals for the general improvement of the Indian lines and the quarters of Indian officers have also been accepted. It is to be hoped that they will be carried into effect without any delay. It is appalling to think that the men who have fought and are fighting for the Empire and are prepared to undergo every sort of suffering and give their lives in its cause should be the objects of invidious treatment of this kind. The question of the inadequacy and unsuitability of the field rations, we are glad to learn from Lord Chelmsford's speech, has already been satisfactorily dealt with. A suitable and sufficient ration is now provided. and, in addition to this, the most comprehensive arrangements exist for the supply of the armies n the field. As an example of the extensive character of these arrangements Lord Chelmsford instanced the newly-constituted Farms Department which has een set up in this country and which provides experts, *personnel*, cattle and plant for the military dairies which have been established in Mesopotamia, as well as the *personnel*, implements and seeds required for vegetable cultivation on a considerable scale. As a result the health of the troops, British and Indian, has greatly improved, the disease of curvy is now almost negligible and there is also an absence of other diseases due to malnutrition. It is dreadful to contemplate that diseases due to such a cause were ever allowed to flourish in our armies in the field in these days. But, fortunately, all that is now past and General Maude was able to report only a few days ago that the general opinion of officers and men is that "they have never seen an army in the field so well fed."

INDIA'S MAN-POWER.

It is also satisfactory to learn that he general betterment of the soldier's lot and prospects has beneficially affected the recruiting campaign. Lord Chelmsford announced that, where the intake of recruits could be previously reckoned in thousands, it has now to be counted in tens of thousands, and he added that there seems every prospect of the present rate of recruitment being maintained. In addition to the combatants there are now 25 Labour Corps in France and 20 n Mesopotamia, beside 60,000 artisans, labourers and specialists of various kinds enlisted for service in Mesopotamia and East Africa and 20,000 menials and ollowers, who have been added to the contribution of India's man-power. But it cannot be contended that, even now, the man-power of the country is being adequately utilised or that recruiting is as satisfactory as it ought to be. No improvement is to be expected, however, without a radical change in the methods and conditions now in force. As a matter of fact, little change has been made in this respect since the beginning of the war. If it had been attempted in England, when the war broke out, to continue recruiting for the new armies on the same terms and conditions as the old, the response could not have been so large as it was. And so in India, while the regular Army is on a voluntary basis, the large response that is required cannot be looked for unless the conditions as to length of service, etc., are modified in order to attract a special class of recruits that would not otherwise contemplate service with the Army. Moreover, we are not satisfied that the problem of stimulating recruiting has been attacked on the right lines in other respects. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who, as Lord Chemsford tells us, was entrusted with the task of drawing up a memorandum on military and civil co-operation, may have made many "valuable suggestions," but we are quite sure he was not the right person to tackle the job, or that any other bureaucrat would be. It is not a gratifying spectacle to see a Lieutenant-Governor stumping his province, breathing threats of political degradation to districts and towns that have failed to come up to his expectations in their supply of recruits. We mention that, because it illustrates Sir Michael O'Dwyer's limitations and disqualifications as a stimulater of recruting. The whole campaign has been too much officialised, instead of being confided to the hands of those who possess the people's confidence, under conditions that would enable them to undertake the task on behalf of the Government. But the conditions, of course, must be changed before the man-power of the country can be expected to produce the results that it ought to produce and it is necessary that the British public should understand, when they hear criticisms of the failure, as failure it undoubtedly is, in this respect, that Indian officialdom continues to stand in the way of the full utilisation of India's man-power. Lord Chelmsford made a very brief and chastened reference to the disappointing results of the appeal for volunteers for the Indian Defence Force. It must be repeated and emphasised, nobody is so much to blame for this disappointment as the Government. The refusal to allow these corps to be officered by Indians and other discouraging conditions provided an inital obstacle; the plunging of the country into political discontent furnished another. We undertake to say that even now, if it were announced that these Indian corps were to have Indian officers, at any rate in a large proportion, following on a reversal of the policy of repression, of which we now have the promise, and recruitment for the Indian Defence Force were re opened there would be a most gratifying response.

COMMISSIONS FOR INDIANS.

We do not know yet the details of the proposals of the Government of India in regard to the question of opening up the commissioned ranks to Indians. It is clear from his reference to the subject, however, that the recent grant of nine commissions to Indian officers who have distinguished themselves in the field is distinct from the scheme sent Home by the Governent of India, and need not be taken as a measure of what is going to be done. We hope Lord Chelmsford's Government, whose proposals have been accepted by the Imperial Government, deal with the question on wholly generous lines. A scheme that tinkers with this question, that does not open up the profession of arms to the sons of educated Indians of the middle class as well as of the aristocracy and landed gentry, cannot satisfy public sentiment. We do not like the Viceroy's remark that the problem "bristles with difficulties." It bristles with artificial difficulties created by the prejudices of persons who have been too long allowed to stand against the will of the peoples of Great Britain and India. Once these prejudices, which are a reproach to the honourable conception of empire are brushed aside as they ought to be, and we hope now have been, there are no difficulties. Why should there be in a matter of bare right and justice? Other nations have not met with these difficulties in the coloured contingents of their armies. What France can do in Algiers and her other dependencies England can do in India. Let us trust that the difficulties, of which Lord Chelmsford speaks, have been finally disposed of by his Government. If such is the case we appeal to his Excellency to mark a further advance by applying the concession to the Indian Defence Force and revising the whole of the conditions of recruitment for this force, in order that the young men of middle-class India may volunteer for the defence of their country on terms of dignity and self-respect.

Notes of the Day.

The Russian Situation.

News of the Russian situation continues to be unsatisfactory. Apart from military disorganization, which has just been attended with one of the most serious losses of the war, evidence is not lacking of divided counsels in the body politic. The results of the Municipal Council elections at Petrograd are a good index of this. 73 Revolutionary Socialists, 69 Maximalists, 44 Constitutional Democrats and 12 "Miscellaneous" have been returned. Again, no more inopportune moment could have been selected for the extraordinary campaign against the Cossacks which must tend to alienate that most important element. It is satisfactory to find in the midst of all this chaos that the Councils of the Soldiers' and Workmen's and Peasants' Delegates retain their sanity. The combined Councils have issued a stirring appeal to the army, with reference to the recent disasters. impressing upon it the gravity of the national peril and the consequent need of action and unity.

New Chinese Government.

Chinese news has been so meagre and obscure of late that special interest attaches to the announcement that a provisional Chinese Government has been established at Canton, pending restoration of the Constitution, under the leadership of Dr. Sunyatsen. The reappearance of Sunyatsen, in so prominent and responsible a manner, is a sign of happy augury for the future of the Republic. He will see to it, if any one can, that the foundations of the restored constitution are well and truly laid, so as to preclude the possibility of any such intrigue and defection as led to the recent assault on the new regime.

France and England.

The war has brought peoples and nations together, on the side of the Allies, in a way that could not ever have been expected before. Of the many bonds of union which have been thus forged by common efforts and common sacrifices none has been more emphatically remarkable and none more likely to remain indissoluble as that between the democracy of France and the crowned republic of England. A small but nonetheless remarkable proof of this is contained in yesterday's Reuter's telegram which stated that the British and French Governments have agreed to an unrestricted exchange of imports, with certain specified exceptions. This, as Sir Albert Stanley well described it in the Commons, is a homage to France's valour, heroism and immeasurable service to the Allies.

Mr. Henderson's Acknowledgment of Error.

The idea of holding the Stockholm Conference has been abandoned by the most definite indication of Labour and Socialist as well as other opinion in the Allied countries. And now Mr. Henderson has issued a statement agreeing with this decision. Whatever opinion one may have of Mr. Henderson's part in the recent history of the unfortunate and ill-advised movement for the Conference, one cannot withhold admiration for the readiness and courage which he has displayed in not merely bowing to the logic of events but in thus publicly acknowledging the error of his own judgment. An international conference with such divergent views as were manifested at the Allied Socialist Conference between the different allied nations would, he says, not only be harmful but might be disastrous. After this it will not be difficult for Mr. Henderson, it may be hoped, to realise that any conference which does not represent all important sections of every belligerent country cannot constitute a satisfactory medium for the preliminary considerations of conditions of peace.

The Advocate-General of Bengal.

The Hon. Dr. Sapru put a necessary question in the Imperial Legislative Council when he invited the Government to state the grounds on which it had been considered expedient to bring out a barrister-at-law from England to hold the office of the Advocate-General of Bengal,—the more so as his claims and qualifications do not appear to swamp those of the present officiating Advocate-General of Bengal, Mr. B. C. Mitter, who has thus been superseded. Sir William Vincent, replying, took refuge in an incredibly weak argument. The appointment of the Advocate-General, he said, "is made by his Majesty under the provisions of section 114 of the Government of India Act, 1915, and the Government of India are not qualified to discuss the grounds on which a selection is made." This is all too disingenuous. Technically the method of appointment may be according to the sections which Sir William cites, but the Home Member doubtless knows that his Majesty's exercise of such powers is covered by the doctrine of Ministerial responsibility. The King acts on the advice of his Ministers, and the Secretary of State for India should therefore have had a say in the matter. The Secretary of State again, according to practice, does not entirely or invariably disdain suggestions from the Government of India in regard to such appointments as the one under consideration. For Sir William therefore piously to protest that "the Government of India are not qualified to discuss the grounds on which a selection is made" is mere nonsense.

Drink and the Man.

A novel scheme of checking the drink evil has been suggested to the Special Committee of the Mysore Representative Assembly. The proposal is that all adults who desire to drink, should be asked within a limited period to register their names on payment of a small fee. Those registered will obtain a permit that will enable them to buy a stated quantity of liquor daily. A supporter tells us that this scheme represents a compromise between the abolitionists and—the others; and that the fancied odium of registering one's name in cold blood as a candidate for a daily supply of liquor will tend to deter fresh people from drinking. For our part we think that with the exception of a few very weak natures no one is likely to be deterred by such means. And, in any case, the kind of persuasion that is sought to be employed is essentially immoral and cowardly. It is neither ordering a man not to drink—in the abounding conviction of being yourself in the right; nor is it converting a man from alcoholism by the process of reasoning.

Germany's Commercial Position.

Lord Robert Cecil stated in the Commons the other day that there is no more potent weapon with which to bring home to Germany the folly and wickedness of her militarist leaders than to show her that war does not pay even in the strict commercial sense. To what extent the 'frightful' methods of Germany have estranged countries where she had before the war acquired commercial dominance is shown by a writer in the "Economist." He points out that in 1913 Germany's trade with the Latin American republics amounted to over £81,000,000, her exports to these countries being valued at more than £43,000,000. In several of the Latin American states, the writer remarks, the principal banks and commercial houses were financed with German money and managed by German agents, whilst large numbers of the stores were German-owned and made a practice of selling only German goods. Export bounties paid by the German Syndicates played an important part in advancing German trade, whilst the German Government carried goods for export on its railway at half rates and subsidised shipping.

A Successful Co-operative Society.

Some idea of what the co-operative movement in this Presidency has been able to achieve and, even more, of what it can achieve, can be gathered from the record of the Hadapsar Co-operative Credit Society, over whose general meeting Lord Willingdon presided yesterday. The society which is now regarded as a model society in this Presidency was started in 1910, by the Servants of India Society. Its membership, which originally was 30, has now grown to 161, including several women. The true test of the success of a co-operative society is the confidence shown in it by the local people in the shape of deposits. This society received last year as much as Rs. 47,393 as deposits, of which Rs. 8,897 came from women, both members as well as non-members. Even greater than the economic relief, which the society has been the means of securing for its poorer members, has been its indirect moral influence. In what directions it has been able materially to assist in effecting a reform in the life of the village may be gathered from the following:

About a dozen members have built a house worth about Rs. 2,000 for common public use. They maintain a small library and a reading room and the views which these people hold on many questions are very sound. The members have appreciated the benefits of higher education, for which they have started a fund which now amounts to over Rs. 2,000. Out of this fund, they have helped a young man from the village, who passed both the Matriculation and the School Final examinations in 1914, and who is himself a member of the society, by giving him his college and examination fees which amount to Rs. 120 a year. The number of boys and girls in the school has largely increased and the project of adding to it a class for English education has taken a definite shape with their help. It is out of this Fund that the people have set aside a sum of Rs. 800 and out of its interest endowed two scholarships of the value of Rs. 2 each, per month, one to be given to a boy at school another to a girl.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

PROTEST AGAINST HUN PIRACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 2-5 a.m., Sept. 7.

The Trade Union Congress at Blackpool to-day unanimously passed a resolution emphatically protesting against the barbarous methods of enemy submarine commanders, which are calculated to destroy the high and noble traditions of the sea and also recording high appreciation of the brave and gallant seamen of the British merchant service.

Mr. Havelock Wilson said that the British seamen had decided at the end of the war, whatever Government might do, to see that Germans were punished for their foul deeds and every crime they committed in future would be included for punishment. Seamen had a peculiar way of doing things, but they got there.

CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA.

ALLIED ATTACKS ON ENEMY DETACHMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 2-5 a.m., Sept. 7.

A Belgian communiqué from East Africa says:—Before the converging advance of British and Belgian columns the enemy retired to the south bank of the Kilimbero. The enemy detachment on the river Santo was attacked on August 24th and driven southwards.

British and Belgian columns have made junction at Trakara on the northern bank of the Kilimbero.

MORE AMERICAN LOANS TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

100 MILLION DOLLARS EACH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Sept.
Recd. 2-40 p.m. Sept. 6.

The Government to-day loaned Britain and France one hundred million dollars each.

VIOLENT BATTLES ON ITALIAN FRONT.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE ALONG GULF OF RIGA.

ENEMY SUBMARINE SHELLS SCARBOROUGH.

BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDERS REPULSED EAST OF KLEIN-ZILLEBEKE.

SUCCESSFULL AERIAL OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON Sept. 6.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Sept. 6.

Last night's British communiqué says, we drove back the raiders eastward of Kleinzillebeke. Cannonading continues on the Ypres front.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed various places, including an hospital area, causing a few casualties. We brought down one raider. Our aeroplanes and balloons co-operated with the artillery all day yesterday and in spite of vigorous attacks secured a record number of photographs, many of which were taken at great distances behind the enemy line.

Enemy aeroplanes were disinclined to fight except well east of the line. We brought down five enemy machines and drove down nine. Seven of ours are missing.

GERMANS BOMB THREE HOSPITALS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 11.30 p.m., Sept. 6.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon reports patrol encounters east of Fleurbaix and south-east of St. Julien.

Enemy aircraft bombed three hospitals on Tuesday night.

MORE BRITISH AIR-RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 2-5 a.m., Sept. 7.

Field-Marshal Haig to-day sends the following details of Tuesday's bombing operations:—We dropped twenty-four bombs on billets at Hantay, east of Lens and thirty on neighbouring billets and also bombed Oudenarde railway junction, Audigny-au-Bac ammunition dump, Cambrai station and Carnieres aerodrome. During the night of Tuesday we bombed the aerial training-school at Valenciennes, an aerodrome near Tournai and a number of railway centres

IRISH CONVENTION.

CONSIDERATIONS OF DRAFT SCHEMES CONTINUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 7.30 a.m. Sept. 6.

The Press Bureau states that the Irish Convention met in the City Hall, Belfast and continued its consideration of the draft schemes based on the Dominion principle of self-government. The Lord Mayor entertained the delegates to luncheon and they afterwards inspected the harbour and Harland and Wolff's and Workman and Clark's shipyards

REVELATIONS AT SUKHOMLINOFF'S TRIAL

DR. MICHAELIS ON THE ORIGIUS OF THE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 5-0 p.m., Sept. 6.

Dr. Michaelis has issued a statement maintaining that certain revelations at the trial of General Sukhomlinoff support Germany's contention that Germany was not responsible for the war. The revelations in question have not reached London. Dr. Michaelis says, that the Tsar cancelled the Russian mobilisation, but this order was thwarted among others by Sazonoff, Foreign Minister. Dr. Michaelis asks who was behind these pro-war criminals and says:—"Aggressive plans against Germany had long been prepared by influential politicians in France, England and Russia, including General Sukhomlinoff and President Poincare." He quotes Reuter telegrams from Petrograd between the 29th July and the 30th July 1914 in an endeavour to show that British official influence there was in favour of war and concludes by reiterating that Germany is determined to continue to fight in loyal harmony between the Crown and the people for the holy rights of freedom and peaceful development.

LATE MR. GOKHALE'S POLITICAL TESTAMENT

COMMENTS BY "THE TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 5-0 p.m., Sept. 6.

"The Times" says, the tendency of some [illegible]ian politicians to question the validity [illegible]Mr. Gokhale's political testament and [illegible]diate its proposals is most regrett[illegible]. The testament represents his [illegible]ered conclusions and those who [illegible]st that he would have held other [illegible] to-day wrong his memory and are [illegible]thful to the teaching of the ablest and [illegible]t Indian political leader of modern [illegible]. The essentials of the situation in [illegible] to-day are exactly what they were [illegible]Mr. Gokhale died. The only change [illegible] under less wise and prudent leader[illegible]Indian political parties have rather [illegible]ir balance as these somewhat foolish [illegible]s imply.

FRENCH STAND ON AISNE FRONT.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE ON MEUSE.

MORE INSTANCES OF HUN "HUMANITY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 7.30 a.m. Sept. 6.

A French communiqué says:—

After lively bombardment the Germans last night attacked the Casemates plateau but our fire checked the attackers who were unable to reach our lines.

Artillery struggle continued violently on both banks of the Meuse. At night yesterday German aeroplanes again bombed the hospitals near Verdun causing some casualties. They also heavily bombed Bar-le Due causing some civilian casualties.

Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down and five fell in their own lines seriously damaged.

REPRISAL BOMBING.

As reprisal for bombing the hospitals two of our aeroplanes last night bombed Treves. We also made many raids on the railway stations, aerodromes, barracks, factories and munition dumps, causing a violent fire at one of the latter.

ATTACKS ON CALIFORNIA PLATEAU REPULSED.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON Sept. 6.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Sept. 6.

A French communiqué says, after violent bombardment the Germans launched two attacks against the California plateau which were repulsed. There were lively artillery duels on both banks of the Meuse.

FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

ENEMY FRONT LINES VIGOROUSLY SHELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 2-5 a.m., Sept. 7.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—Our batteries in the Champagne dominating the enemy artillery, which was particularly violent in the sector of Buttedumesnil-Maindemassiges, vigorously shelled the enemy front lines, preventing any attack.

The enemy bombed Dunkirk, wounding civilians. French air squadrons bombed an aerodrome, a railway station and many bivouacs.

FRENCH CABINET.

IMMEDIATE CRISIS IMMINENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 5.
Recd. 5-0 p.m., Sept. 6.

Several papers anticipate an immediate Cabinet crisis.

A CABINET OF PUBLIC SAFETY

M. RIBOT TO ATTEMPT FORMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Sept. 6.

The Cabinet crisis will probably reach a climax to-morrow. M. Ribot is expected to attempt formation of a Cabinet of Public Safety, in which portfolios will be offered to Socialists.

NEW FRENCH PROGRAMME OF SHIPBUILDING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Sept. 6.

The Minister of Mercantile Marine has established a programme of ship-building, providing for laying down of three times the tonnage of a normal year. The programme includes construction of new yards and use of colonial docks.

RUSSIAN LIBERTY LOAN.

3665 MILLION ROUBLES SUBSCRIBED SO FAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., Sept. 6.

The Liberty Loan has so far reached 3665 million roubles.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

BATTLE RAGING NORTH-EAST OF GORIZA.

1866 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., Sept. 6.

An Italian communiqué says the battle on the Julian front has been violently renewed. We captured an important position south-wesward of Okroglo. The battle is raging north-eastward of Gorizia. We took 1688 prisoners yesterday belonging to ten regiments.

The enemy violently attacked between Castagnevizza and the sea. The enemy gained an initial success between the Brestovizza valley and the sea, but our counter-attack re-established the line and yielded us 416 prisoners.

261 aeroplanes took part in the battle. Our air fleet last night effectively bombarded Pola and returned safely.

AUSTRIAN ATTACK ON CARSO.

DESIGNED TO LESSEN PRESSURE NORTH OF GORIZIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Sept. 6.

The Austrian attack on the Carso, which was quite foreseen, is apparently a reactionary effort rather than a definite offensive operation. It is designed to lessen the pressure north of Gorizia and loosen the Italian grip around Hermada.

MORE ITALIAN CAPTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 2-5 a.m., Sept. 7.

An Italian official communiqué says:—The struggle north-east of Gorizia continues. We captured yesterday 26 officers and more than 500 men.

We repulsed repeated attacks south of Brestovizza Valley taking two hundred prisoners. We destroyed enemy posts on the Trentino front.

ITALIAN TROOPS IN EPIRUS.

TO EVACUATE HELLENIC TERRITORY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Sept. 5.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Sept. 6.

The Italian Commander-in-Chief in Epirus has been ordered to evacuate Hellenic territory. The cavalry has already left Janina.

AIR-RAID ON VENICE.

NO CASUALTIES AND NO DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Sept. 6.

Austrian aviators again raided Venice at night. There were no casualties and no damage.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

ADVOCACY BY BERAR PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Berar Provincial Congress Committee passed the following resolution at its meeting held on the 2nd of September, 1917:—

As required by resolution No. 4 of the Joint-session of the All-India Congress Committee and All-India Muslim League, the Berar Provincial Congress is of the opinion that it is advisable to adopt the policy of Passive Resistance as a principle in carrying on political work in a constitutional way in such manner and form and under such circumstances as the Indian National Congress or any body authorised by it in this behalf directs.

NO IMMEDIATE DANGER TO PETROGRAD.

OWING TO APPROACHING UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., Sept. 6.

The Chief of the General Staff, General Romanovsky, in an interview stated that he considered, there was no immediate danger threatening Petrograd, owing to the approaching unfavourable weather and the enemy's inability to spare time or material.

RUSSIAN RETIREMENT

ENEMY SUBMARINES SHELL RIGA COAST.

ENEMY DISLODGED FROM NEAR SLOBODZEIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 7.30 a.m. Sept. 6.

A Russian wireless communiqué says the retirement along the Gulf of Riga continues. The enemy has reached crossings of the river Aa, fifty versts north-east of Riga. Our troops operating eastward of Riga retired to Zegewold, Lemburg and Detzshubrazd. Submarines shelled the Riga coast.

Counter-attack drove the enemy out from the heights near Slobodzeia. We took two hundred prisoners and restored the position. arranged plan.

EXTENSION OF OFFENSIVE TO ENTIRE BALTIC LITTORAL,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.
Recd. 8-45 p. m. Sept 6.

The military authorities state that the Germans are endeavouring to extend their operations to the entire Baltic littoral and that all available men and material have been assembled for that purpose.

Certain members of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates are trying to utilise the fall of Riga to force the resignation of General Korniloff, but officials declare his resignation is impossible.

GERMAN FLEET IN GULF OF RIGA.

OFFENSIVE ENERGETICALLY CONTINUED ALL DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 11.30 p.m., Sept. 6.

A telegram from Petrograd of yesterday's date says that a German Fleet has appeared in the Gulf of Riga.

The Riga front has been broken for a width of 36 miles. The Germans energetically continued the offensive all the previous day, especially north of Ikskull in order to cut the Riga-Wenden railway.

THE THREAT TO PETROGRAD.

ANOTHER CHARACTERISTIC MISTAKE IN TEUTON PSYCHOLOGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 5.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The German crossing of the Dwina was made at the Ikskul bridgehead mentioned on the 27th August. An advance on the capital from Riga and the occupation of another Russian province would require forces largely superior to any the enemy is believed to have available. Enemy authorities were reported to have decided that the Stockhod offensive just after the revolution was a mistake since it consolidated the Russian army affected. The threatening of Petrograd seems likely to have a similar effect, but possibly Germany is making another characteristic mistake in psychology, and imagines that Russia will be frightened into a separate peace rather than stimulated to resistance. The capture of Riga will be of considerable minor benefit to Germany, facilitating co-operation from the sea until the Gulf is frozen and providing winter quarters.

PROTEST AGAINST REINTRODUCTION OF DEATH PENALTY.

Meanwhile, the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has passed a resolution protesting against the reintroduction of the death penalty at the front. The revolutionary socialists favoured it, thus showing disagreement with the socialists in the Government. "The Times" Petrograd correspondent states that since the failure of the committee system in the armies before Tarnopol, the hope that the socialists' regime could restore discipline has been fast losing ground. The tendency to seek other means manifested at the Moscow Conference would have provoked violence a month earlier.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST COSSACKS.

By a new order the elective officers peculiar to the Cossack organisation have been abolished and General Kaledine has been made a simple soldier. The campaign against the Cossacks began openly at the Moscow Conference, when a speaker not representing any recognised organisation was permitted to deliver a speech against General Kaledine, which an officer present described as "made in Germany." The Cossack village whence the speaker came has since expelled him.

STRIKING APPEAL TO RUSSIAN ARMY

BY WORKMEN'S AND PEASANTS' DELEGATES.

"THE ONLY OPEN ROAD."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., Sept. 6.

The combined Councils of the Soldiers' and Workmen's and Peasants' delegates has issued a stirring appeal to the army, referring to the recent disasters, enjoining it to have done with talk, warning those who are disobedient that they will be treated mercilessly as traitors, and pointing out that the only open road is that leading forward.

SEQUEL TO RIGA DISASTER.

RECENT ARRESTS EXPLAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 6.
Recd. 2-40 p.m. Sept. 6.

The "Bourse Gazette" says the arrest of the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch and his wife and the Grand Duke Dimitri Pavlovitch was due to the fear of a popular rally in their favour owing to the events at Riga, just as the disasters in the south-west were the motive for the removal of the ex-imperial family to Tobolsk.

RUSSIAN MINISTER OF MARINE RESIGNS.

TO FORM VOLUNTEER CORPS IN INTERIOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Sept. 6.

M. Lebedeff, the acting Minister of Marine, has resigned in order to form a volunteer corps in the interior. He is consulting General Korniloff on the matter. M. Savinkoff, Minister of War, takes charge of the Ministry of Marine.

ENEMY ACTIVITY ON ROUMANIAN FRONT.

FUTILE ATTEMPT TO SPLIT THE ARMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 2 p m., Sept. 6.

"The Times" correspondent with the Roumanian army says the enemy still holds the initiative, but is at present confining his activity to local actions and rectifications of the front. His effort seems again directed towards the railway junction in an attempt to split the Roumanian army. The latter have sworn not to surrender.

VIEW OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 6.
Recd. 2-5 a.m., Sept. 7.

Military authorities are unable to say what line the Russians will eventually draw. All depends on the possibility of stopping panic among elements, in the rear of the army, which are again fleeing in disorder, while the more valiant units are bearing the brunt of the enemy attack alone.

PETROGRAD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

DETAILS OF RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 6.
Recd. 2-40 p.m. Sept. 6.

The Municipal Council elections have resulted as follows:—73 Revolutionary Socialists, 69 Maximalists, 44 Constitutional Democrats and 12 miscellaneous.

AMERICAN ALLIANCE OF LABOUR AND DEMOCRACY

PLEDGE OF MASSES TO WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 2-40 p.m. Sept. 6.

A telegram from Minneapolis says that Mr. Gompers, Chairman of the American Alliance of Labour and Democracy, presiding at a three-day loyalty conference, pledged the moral and material support of the working classes in the war against Germany, and undertook to combat the propaganda tending to weaken the loyalty and devotion of the masses.

NINE NEW V. C'S.

FIVE AWARDS TO DEAD HEROES.

AN AMAZING RECORD OF GALLANTRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 2-5 a.m., Sept. 7.

Stirring stories of bravery are related in the London "Gazette" announcing the award of nine Victoria Crosses. Five of the recipients are dead.

The most remarkable achievement is that of Second-Lieut. Thomas Colver-Ferguson, Northamptonshire Regiment. The tactical situation having developed contrary to expectation, it was impossible for his company to adhere to the original plan of development and owing to difficulties of ground and enemy wire he found himself with the sergeant and five men only. Nevertheless he carried out the attack on the enemy trench, captured it and disposed of the garrison and afterwards successfully resisted heavy counter-attack. Then, assisted by an orderly only, he attacked and captured an enemy machine-gun and turned it on his assailants, killing many and driving many others into the hands of the adjoining British.

Later, assisted only by a sergeant, he again attacked and captured a second enemy machine-gun. He was then joined by other portions of his company and so was able to consolidate the position. His conduct throughout was an amazing record of dash, gallantry and skill for which no reward can be too great in view of the importance of the position won. This gallant officer was shortly afterwards killed by a sniper.

BOMBS DROPPED IN LONDON DISTRICT.

11 KILLED ANE 62 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 7.30 a.m. Sept. 6.

A British communiqué says:—A considerable number of aeroplanes crossed the south-east coast over a wide area last night. They travelled singly or in groups rendering estimate of their numbers difficult, but possibly there were twenty. The first bombs were dropped in the London district at 11.45, continuing till 1.40 this morning, forty bombs being dropped. Bombs were also dropped on the coast.

The casualties were eleven killed and sixty-two injured. The damage done was not extensive. One machine was brought down in the sea off Sheerness.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 6.

Apparently there were three distinct attacking squadrons in Tuesday night's air raid. Shortly after the first had returned to the sea the second appeared, followed by a third which remained around till nearly one in the morning. Groups appear to have remained twenty-minutes over various districts. According to an eye-witness, one hostile aircraft was struck. Numbers of British machines were seen aloft manoeuvring for a battle, but the haze obscured the results.

Of the bombs dropped on London one of the first struck the colonial soldiers' hut shortly after the colonials had left. Another fell immediately before the main entrance of a famous hospital breaking hundreds of window panes. The soldiers pay a tribute to the magnificent behaviour of the women nurses. Two men were killed in an hotel opposite.

ENEMY SUBMARINE BOMBS SCARBOROUGH.

THREE KILLED AND FIVE INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 7.30 a.m. Sept. 6.

A British communique says:—A submarine appeared off Scarborough last night and fired thirty rounds. Half fell on the land. Three persons were killed and five injured. The damage was slight.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 2 p.m., Sept. 6.

The submarine appeared off Scarborough suddenly at seven in the evening, two miles from the shore, and immediately bombarded the town. A dozen shells fell on the seashore which was crowded with visitors. Several other shells fell in the town.

Minesweepers rapidly returned fire but it is doubtful whether they hit the submarine which submerged and disappeared in a few minutes.

TERRIFIC THUNDERSTORM IN LONDON.

SEVERAL HOUSES STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Sept. 6.

Two hours' terrific thunderstorm, accompanied by torrential rain, visited London last night and several houses were struck by lightning. Trafalgar Square became a lake and water swept down the streets in the vicinity ankle-deep.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SEVERAL BILLS INTRODUCED.

REGULATION OF CINEMA EXHIBITIONS.

AMENDMENT OF PAPER CURRENCY ACT.

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

After the Viceroy's speech the Council proceeded to consider legislative business of the day. First among the bills was one for regulating exhibitions by means of cinematograph. Sir William Vincent in asking for leave to introduce it stated that most European countries had from practical experience found it necessary to supplement previously existing legislation on the subject. Two points that required to be secured were the safety of visitors and freedom from objection of films to be exhibited. Referring to the second part he said objection might be based either on racial or religious grounds, nor should it be forgotten that there was a very strong body of opinion in the United Kingdom that the increase in juvenile crime there was in no small measure due to the fact that out of three and a half million of persons who daily attended cinema shows, a large part formed young boys and girls, and the London County Council had already moved in the matter. With regard to the safety of visitors he said that safety from fire was one of the most important points to be considered, seeing that the mechanism used was of very inflammable nature. Continuing, he said that the question was first taken up for consideration in 1914, and if the Government had delayed in bringing a bill so long it was due to pre-occupation of War. Sir William Vincent then reviewed the existing Indian law on the subject and pronounced that it was inadequate for the vast range that required to be covered. The Bill accordingly provides that no exhibition should be given except under license granted by prescribed authority. It also provides for constitution of an authority which would be required to pass all films intended for exhibition in this country, and have power to refuse necessary certificate in case of any films the production of which in public was open to objection. The need for such an authority was emphasised in India by the absence of any effective public opnion on this matter. Central boards of censorship would be instituted at important seaport as well as in larger inland cities if necessary. The experience gained in the practical working of the Act might be useful, Sir William added in regulating other spectacular entertainments and in bringing arrangements made more more up to date. After leave was granted to introduce the Bill Sir William introduced the Bill and obtained permission to have it published in the Gazette of India.

RESTRICTION OF TRANSFER OF POST OFFICE CERTIFICATES.

Sir William Meyer next introduced a bill to restrict the transfer of Post Office 5 year cash certificates and to provide for the payment of certificates standing in the name of deceased persons. He said that the chief object of the Bill was to prevent cash certificates from being bought up by speculators which would introduce an element of uncertainty as to the extent of demand that might be made at any time on the Government. There was printed on each certificate issued the inscription "Not transferable except with the permission of the Postmaster-General," but the law was required to validate restriction. Opportunity had also been taken to place the payment of cash certificates belonging to the estates of deceased persons on same footing as the Government savings bank deposits forming part of the estates of such persons. Leave was given to have the Bill published in the Gazette of India.

BILL TO AMEND PAPER CURRENCY ACT.

Sir William Meyer then introduced a bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1910 and the Indian Paper Currency Temporary Amendment Act of 1917. He said the bill dealt with three different matters (1) continuance of the Indian Paper Currency Amendment Ordinance of 1917, promulgated in April last, (2) an extension of provision of existing Paper Currency Act in order to permit of gold being held as a part of Paper Currency reserve when held by the Government, or on its behalf in any British Dominions, or in transit between the British Dominions and India in either direction ,(3) issue of Re. 1 and Rs. 2½ notes. After stating that last one differed from and second in that the latter were purely war measures and therefore to be in duration during the war and six months. Sir William Meyer remarked that the first was merely to regularise the existing situation. Referring to the second part he said that pending opening of a branch of the Royal Mint in Bombay it would be of great advantage if the Government were enabled to obtain immediate benefit of gold acquired on behalf of the paper currency reserve in Australia or in any other British Dominion. Turning to the issue of notes of one rupee and two and half rupees he pointed to the increase in active note circulation and thought the time had come when notes of smaller denomination than 5 rupees should be put into circulation. He did not share the belief that this measure would be a panacea to all currency troubles, but thought they should afford some real convenience. There was a great need for proceeding with great caution in the matter, lest the new note should meet with suspicion. Accordingly his intention was to begin with head offices of Presidency Banks and then to extend operations to larger branches thereof and then to the District Treasuries if things were promising. Sir William Meyer informed the Council that notes would be sent to Mesopotamia also. The new notes would be universal.

MR. SARMA'S DOUBTS.

Mr. Sarma in speaking on the motion said that during the past three years of war there was an increase of Rs. 40 crores in notes and Rs. 36 crores in rupee circulation. Even under ordinary circumstances this increase was bound to enhance the prices and affect trade prejudicially. More so that must be the case under present conditions when the volumn of trade was diminishing due to various causes. He He. therefore, thought existing currency would meet present demands. Continuing he doubted whether the 42 crores of Rupees worth of British Treasury Bills was of such great magnitude from British Government's point of view that they could not do without it. What was possibly a small amount when compared to the daily expenditure of the British Government, was a vast sum which would if realised be of immense value to India. Lastly he asked for an explanation of circumstances which presumably had suddenly come into existence between the thirgd week of March and 18th April which necessitated the issuing of Ordinance which was sought to be regularised.

Pandit Malavia in supporting the Bill emphasised the need for exercising great caution in putting new notes into circulation in view of the difficult times they were passing through and suggested whether the end in view could not be attained by increasing the number of five and ten rupee notes.

Sir William Meyer in replying expressed his agreement with Pandit Malavia as to the need for caution and dealt with what he characterised as rambling remarks of Mr. Sarma. He scouted apprehension of any undue inflation of currency referred to by Mr. Sarma, as the new note would be backed by bullion or short term British Treasury Bills which he considered as next in value only to Gold. The Council then passed the motion and leave was granted to publish the Bill in the Gazette of India.

Sir George Barnes then introduced a Bill to restrict transfer of ships registered in British India and said it was a war measure intended to bring Indian law into harmony with English law. In reply to question by Pandit Malavia whether British subject referred to in the Bill included Indians also, Mr. Lowndes answered in the affirmative. Leave was granted to publish the Bill in the Gazette of India in English.

THE USURY BILL.

The last Bill for which leave to be introduced was asked for was the Usury Bill. In doing so, Sir William Vincent traced the history of the legislation and attempt at legislation on this point from 1855 and said that the last piece of legislation passed in 1899 did not have the effect contemplated and did, not afford sufficient protection to debtors. In 1916 Mr. Justice Mitra, in a vote, in which four of his colleagues concurred, showed conclusively that the power conferred by the amendment of the Indian Contract Act was absolutely inadequate to meet the requirements of the situation and urged that the Civil Courts should be empowered to grant relief in cases of extortionate demands, by reducing the interest to a reasonable rate and by re-opening and adjusting accounts on the basis of such reduced rates. The Government of India, however, did not think that the time was ripe for such legislation. The next stage was reached in 1913, when in the U. P. Council the Hon. Kwaja Gulam-us-Sagilain had the matter discussed and quoted flagrant instances of exhorbitant interest in support of the contention, that the whole law required to be re-cast on new lines. The Administrator General of Bengal also moved in the matter and the Government instituted enquiries, which revealed a very serious state of affairs. All local Governments were of the opinion that usury was a crying evil calling for immediate remedy. Such a state of affairs was not only morally indefensible, but was also a source of grave political danger, as was shown by a German coment, that usury was one of the main blots of British administration.

Sir William Vincent then narrated a few cases, which demonstrated fully the need for urgent legislation. Indians were not the only victims of usury. The domiciled Anglo-Indian community and many young European Officers also suffered severely from such demands. Referring to the power of the court, he said it was inadequate, and said he was supported in this opinion by Sir Sankaran Nair. There were three methods of dealing with the evil, (1) an amendment of the law, limiting the rates of interest, (2) a law embodying the principles of *dandupat* and (3) a bill giving the courts in certain instances power to re-open contracts between money-lenders and their debtors and to ascertain exactly what amounts had been advanced and what return was equitably repayable, having regard to the risk and other circumstances of the case, and the Government had decided in favour of the third proposal. He did not believe that there was any danger, that the courts would not be using the large discretionary power in the best manner possible. Finally Sir William Vincent said that no honest money lender need have anything to fear from the Bill.

Dr. Sapru in welcoming the bill regretted that it did not go further and declared that the doctrine of freedom of contract should not be allowed to pursue its vile career in this matter. Further discussion on the subject was postponed till 12th instant.

After the presentation of the Select Committee's report on the Patna University Bill by Sir Sankaran Nair, the Council adjourned till the 12th.

QUESTIONS IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR RE. HOME RULE MOVEMENT,

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

At yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council in reply to the question of Dr. Sapru, Sir William Vincent said it was true that a circular was issued by the Government of India to Local Governments and Administrations in March last or about that time asking them to take any action or adopt a particular attitude towards the movement for Self-Government within the Empire or Home Rule, but the Government were not prepared to disclose its contents or lay it on the table as it was confidential.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT.

Replying to Dr. Sapru's question re modification of the Indian Universities Act, Sir Sankaran Nair said the question of modification of the Indian Universities Act is under the consideration of the Government; but they are unable to say whether steps at an early date will be taken to carry it out.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Another question of Dr. Sapru reads as follows:—

(a) Will Government be pleased to state the grounds on which it has been considered expedient to bring out a barrister-at-law from England to hold the office of the Advocate-General of Bengal? (b) Will Government be pleased to state if the gentleman who has been appointed to that office, has any actual experience of Indian law and litigation and whether he at any time regularly practised before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council? (c) Will Government be further pleased to state why Mr. B. C. Mitter, the present officiating Advocate-General of Bengal, or any other leader of the Calcutta Bar, has not been appointed permanently to the vacancy caused by the appointment of Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha to the office of the member of the Executive Council in Bengal?

Sir William Vincent replying said the appointment of the Advocate-General of Bengal is made by his Majesty under the provisions of section 114 of the Government of India Act, 1915, and the Government of India are not qualified to discuss the grounds on which a selection is made, nor have they any record of the courts in which Mr. Gibbons has practised.

In reply to a supplementary question whether it was true that his Excellency the Governor of Bombay was consulted on the matter and if so, what his opinion was, Sir William Vincent said he must ask for a notice and that he had not really got the information.

REPORT OF PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazaar asked:

(a) Have the opinions of all local administrations been received on the Report of the Indian Public Services Commission? If so, will the Government be pleased to lay them on table?

(b) Have the Government asked for and received opinions of any public bodies on the Report? If so, will they be pleased to lay these opinions on the table.

(c) Do the Government propose to suspend any action being taken on the recommendations of the Commission till more important public bodies in the country, particularly all the provincial legislative councils, have been consulted in the matter?

In reply, Sir William Vincent said the reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question is in the negative. As regards part (c) I would refer the Hon. Member to the statements made by Sir Reginald Craddock in dealing with the resolution moved by the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the 20th March last on the question of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. I would further draw the Hon. Member's attention to the answer given to a question asked by the Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda on March 7th on the same subject. I think that it may be assumed that if important public bodies in the country desire to express themselves regarding the recommendations of the Commission they and the members of the Provincial Legislative Councils will have ample opportunity of representing their view to their Local Government or Administration.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The "Statesman" says:—In the language of the man in the street the Government of India has climbed down. Everyone knows if Mrs. Besant had engaged not to indulge in unconstitutional and violent methods she would never have been interned. Further, if she had given the assurance she would have been released. She will contend that her methods never have been either violent or unconstitutional and will consequently take up the propaganda at the point at which it was interrupted. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Besant will be merciful. Surrender to mere noise can only be regarded as the worst possible preparation for the task of coping with the Home Rule agitation and is not improved by the probability that the concession was dictated by Mr. Montagu as a preliminary to the tour.

The "Englishman" views the release of Mrs. Besant and her associates with misgiving. It will be a confession of weakness in the face of the impudent and unconstitutional agitation, such as had been hoped no Government would ever contemplate as the least of all in times like these. The promise so far is only a promise, it is not confined to Mrs. Besant and her circle. It is extended to all persons upon whom restrictions have been placed and includes men suspected of complicity in crimes or violence. Are these also to be released? We trust Government will at once declare that for these there can be no release. It would mean the inevitable return of anarchical conditions, which make dispassionate discussion of reform proposals impossible.

The "Bengalee" says:—Sir W. Vincent's reply and the Viceroy's conciliatory reference must have a reassuring and favourable effect upon the whole country. This is a fairly satisfactory way to wriggle out of the difficulty and to pour oil over troubled waters. Mrs. Besant and her associates were never guilty of such methods in the past, and will scornfully disclaim such practices in the future.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 6.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says:—There can be no doubt that the Viceroy's speech will create an excellent impression and with the statements made at the Council meeting will tend to bring about that close co-operation between Indian leaders and Government which it must be the aim of both sides to secure. The paper says that the announcement regarding Mrs. Besant and others will be received with the greatest satisfaction throughout the country.

BOMBAY'S MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

NEED OF A TRAINING COLLEGE FOR VERNACULAR TEACHERS.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT:

WANTED RS. 25,000 PER ANNUM.

The Schools Committee of the Municipal Corporation have submitted to the Corporation the following report, dated the 20th August, 1917, on the question of establishing a Training College for Vernacular Teachers in Bombay and measures for increasing the number of Trained Teachers in the Bombay Municipal Schools:—

The proposal to establish in Bombay a Training College for Primary School Teachers first took shape in one of the resolutions adopted by a Committee which was appointed by Government in 1906 by their Resolution No. 1249, dated 6th July, 1906. The Resolution they adopted ran thus: "That it is desirable that a Training College should be established in Bombay by Government, the stipends of the students being paid by the Municipality and other expenditure being met from Government funds." In the result Government wrote to the President of the Corporation their letter No. 1143, dated the 7th June, 1909, forwarding therewith a scheme approved of by the Director of Public Instruction for the establishment of a Training College for Primary Teachers in Bombay. That scheme proposed the following establishment:—

	Monthly expenses. Rs.
A. Principal and Vice-Principal ...	600
B. Lady Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent	225
C. Two teachers for Mathematics and Science	225
D. Teachers for Marathi, Gujerathi and Urdu, one each ...	245
E. Special teachers for Drawing, Drill and Music, etc.	170
F. Clerk, Sepoys and Contingencies	135
G. House rent	200
Total (per mensem) Rs.	1,800

Total Recurring Expenditure, Rs. 21,600 per annum.

(N.B.)—Besides, Initial Expenditure of Rs. 3,400.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

Government offered to bear the cost of the staff of the College if the Corporation provided "the building, the stipends and other incidental charges." Under the scheme, the Government were to appoint the staff, supervise the curriculum, but in other respects the College was to be a Municipal Institution. The Corporation referred the letter of Government to the Schools Committee for opinion (Resolution No. 1358, dated 14th June, 1909). The Committee adopted the view (Resolution No. 128, dated 28th July, 1909), that they "fully recognize the necessity of a Training College in Bombay and approve and recommend generally the proposals of Government in that behalf on the distinct understanding that the financial responsibility of the Municipality is limited to the provision of suitable accommodation for the College and the payment of stipends to the students who will be under an engagement to serve the Committee." The Committee's views were communicated in letter No. 1913, dated 23rd August, 1909, to the Corporation. It was pointed out in the said letter that the training of teachers was no part, strictly speaking, of primary education, and that as Government maintained Training Colleges for the supply of teachers for the mofussil schools, they should not call upon the Corporation to contribute to the cost of a Training College for Bombay Teachers. The Corporation adopted the Schools Committee's views and wrote to Government accordingly. They replied to the President under their No. 2464, dated 9th December, 1909, maintaining that under Section 61 (q), of the Bombay Municipal Act, "it is incumbent upon the Corporation to make adequate provision for the promotion of Primary Education ..... The provision of a staff of Trained Teachers is essentially a part of the provision of primary education ..... His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets, therefore, that he is unable to accept the view that the proposed institution should be maintained and equipped by Government." Government again repeated their previous offer to bear the cost of the staff if the Corporation "provided the building, the stipends and other incidental charges, &c., &c." The share falling on the Government was estimated at Rs. 18,120 per annum and that on the Corporation a Rs. 11,971 (rent and contingencies Rs. 2,882, stipends Rs. 6,000, leave allowance and pension Rs. 3,091). This letter was again referred to the Schools Committee who resolved (Resolution No. 422, dated 2nd March, 1910), to inform the Corporation that they adhered to their previously expressed view in regard to the obligations on Government—which view coincided with that of the Committee appointed by Government in 1906. The Schools Committee, however, suggested that the Corporation might increase their previously offered contribution by about 10 per cent. The Corporation wrote to Government in terms of the Schools Committee's opinion. In their reply (letter No. 1440, dated 6th August, 1910), Government stuck to their view and repeated their offer, reminding the Corporation of the view it had previously expressed recognizing the necessity of a Training College for Bombay.

The Corporation resolved thereupon (Resolution No. 4265, dated 10th October, 1910), to obtain Counsel's opinion. This opinion (Messrs. J. D. Inverarity and G. R. Lowndes) was that "assuming that the Corporation are satisfied that the provision of a Training College for Teachers is necessary for the purpose of providing primary education in Bombay, we are of opinion that the Corporation are bound under Section 61 (q) to make provision for such a College."

A NEW OFFER.

Meanwhile, however, Government proposed a very good arrangement for the required supply of Trained Teachers for Bombay as per their letter No. 2245, dated 21st November, 1910, to the President of the Corporation which put an end to the whole controversy. They offered to make room for 75 persons to be trained as teachers for the Bombay Municipal Schools at the Poona and the Ahmedabad Training Colleges for Males and Females, provided the Corporation paid them stipends at rates fixed generally by Government. That arrangement was calculated to supply a maximum of 20 male and 10 female trained teachers yearly. The Schools Committee approved of the arrangement (Resolution No. 332 of 1st February, 1911), and the Corporation consented to it.

This arrangement, under which stipendiaries of the Schools Committee are accommodated up to a maximum of 75 (40 males and 35 females) at the Poona and the Ahmedabad Training Colleges, has been continued uninterrupted, up-to-date. It is a very good arrangement and it has been one of the principal means, whereby the proportion of trained teachers is making a steady and satisfactory progress onward in the teaching staff of the Bombay Municipal Schools.

There are two ways in which Untrained Teachers or other persons can get the Training College Certificates of the Government Colleges mentioned above. One way is to one mentioned in para. 5 above, namely, to go through the prescribed course of one to three years at one of the Colleges and pass the necessary examinations. The other way is that Untrained persons employed as teachers in "Recognized" schools are allowed to appear as "outsiders" at the First Year Training Examination, if their work has been certified to be "good" for three years successively, and if they pass, they get the certificate. Similarly, First Year Trained persons can pass as outsiders, the Second Year Certificate Examination after two years' good work. The Third Year Certificate is also available similarly under certain additional conditions.

SPECIAL CLASSES.

It may be mentioned that this method of getting Training Certificates is very popular with several. To go as a stipendiary to reside at a Training College means to go on a much smaller monthly remuneration than the salary as a teacher and inability to pay anything in the meanwhile for maintaining the family, if there be one. Recognizing this fact, the Schools Committee maintains Special Classes for helping the Gujerathi and Urdu school teachers under its employment to pass the Training examinations as outsiders. For the Marathi teachers, the Primary Teachers' Association has been maintaining a class with an *esprit de corps* which is commendable. These classes are now well appreciated and well attended.

In addition to the two methods mentioned above, there is a third one in operation, whereby the proportion of trained teachers is increased in the teaching staff of the Bombay Municipal Schools. Trained persons from outside, if they are willing, are taken into the service of the Schools Committee. Such persons are available as in several districts the Local Bodies are not able to pay them salaries even at the rates fixed by Government. The present rates in Bombay, though not adequate for today's increased cost of living, are better. Besides, pretty paying tuitions are available in Bombay. During the last two years the policy of encouraging the coming of trained outsiders into the Schools Committee's service, if they are willing to come as new men, has been steadily pursued and with very good effect.

STEADY INCREASE IN TRAINED TEACHERS.

A steady increase in the proportion of Trained Teachers in the Bombay Municipal schools under the combined operation of the three methods mentioned above is shown. In spite of a very large increase in the total number of teachers every year, the ratio of Trained Teachers has gone on increasing and is now 44 p. c. *Prima facie*, therefore, no case is made out for the opening of a new college under the existing circumstances. It is material to note that we are not able to make up the maximum number of 75 whom we can, under the arrangements with Government, maintain as our stipendiaries at the Poona and the Ahmedabad Training Colleges,—because of the want of a sufficient number of qualified persons coming forward to go as stipendiaries, in spite of every encouragement that is given. This certainly does not go to prove that a Bombay Training College would be very largely attended. It is the mofussilites who supply and will continue to supply the bulk of our primary school teachers and these would not come to a Bombay College unless the stipends be very very high. Bombay young men go in for English qualifications, and not for the Vernacular Final Examination, which must be passed in order to get entrance into the Vernacular Training Colleges. That is another indication as to the probable number that may be expected to attend a Bombay Training College. The few that would come to such a College, as proposed, would probably be the worst of the material available in Bombay.

For all the reasons above mentioned, the Schools Committee consider that a College in Bombay is not a necessity of the day. Even if it were, the Schools Committee adhere to their previously expressed views that the obligation to make arrangements for the training of vernacular teachers, whether for Bombay City or the Presidency, rests entirely and solely on Government. The Committee is, however, of opinion that means should be adopted to further promote the coming of trained men from outside into the Bombay Municipal school service by raising the rates of salary paid at present. The Schools Committee are at present considering the subject and intend shortly to submit proposals in that behalf to the Corporation.

The Committee further think that estimate for a Training College in Bom under the Government sche is utterly inadequate. The of combining Marathi, Gujerathi Urdu Training Colleges for both Men Women in one Institution located building of only Rs. 200 per month r with a staff of only 7 male and 2 fe teachers, is, on the face of it, impractic Rather than run a College on such lines it would be better to have A Statement gives estimates a properly equipped Tra College for training teachers of the sets of Bombay Municipal Schools— thi, Gujerathi and Urdu—one Colle each.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., Sept. 6.

The Admiralty states that the arrivals during the past week numbered 2384 and sailings 2432. Twenty steamers over 1600 tons and three under were sunk. Nine were unsuccessfully attacked.

A COMPARISON WITH APRIL AND JUNE FIGURES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Sept. 6.

The naval correspondent of "The Times" writes:—Yesterday's shipping returns complete the August statistics and it is possible to compare the five weeks of August with the figures for April and June. The total losses of all vessels, including fishing craft, for five weeks of August were 106, giving a weekly average of 21/2 as against 30/6 for June and 44/6 for April. The August average is the lowest yet recorded.

In big ships, the total losses for five weeks of August were 86, giving an average of 17/2, in June the losses of big ships were 101 with an average of 20/2 and in April the losses of big ships were 133 with an average of 26/6.

In vessels under 1,600 tons, the total for five weeks was 15 with an average of three, whereas in June the total was 29 with an average of 5/8 and in April 52, with an average of 10/4.

With fishing vessels the same result is recorded. The total number of losses is smaller, and the average is lower.

RECORD OF LOSSES.

The following table shows the losses for each week since the returns were issued.

Week ended.	Arrivals.	Sailings.	Sunk: Over 1,600 tons.	Sunk: Under 1,600 tons.	Fishing vessels.	Passenger vessels attacked.
Feb. 25	2280	2261	15	6	4	12
Mar. 4	2528	2477	14	9	3	11
,, 11	1985	1959	15	4	3	10
,, 18	2528	2534	16	2	21	19
,, 25	2314	2433	18	7	10	15
Apl. 1	2281	2309	18	13	6	17
,, 8	2406	2367	17	2	6	14
,, 13	2379	2331	19	9	12	25
,, 22	2585	2621	40	15	9	27
,, 29	2716	2680	38	13	5	24
May 6	2374	2499	24	22	—	—
,, 13	2569	2552	18	5	3	19
,, 20	2964	2759	18	9	12	17
,, 27	2719	2746	18	1	5	17
June 3	2693	2642	18	3	5	17
,, 10	2767	2822	22	10	5	23
,, 17	2897	2903	27	7	9	31
,, 24	2878	2822	21	5	7	22
July 4	2745	2946	15	8	11	16
,, 11	2498	2768	14	8	4	17
,, 18	2828	2920	14	3	3	15
,, 25	2891	2791	21	3	1	15
Aug. 1	2747	2776	18	3	3	9
,, 8	2673	2796	21	2	0	13
,, 15	2776	2686	14	2	3	13
,, 22	2934	2764	15	3	2	12
,, 29	2629	2680	18	6	5	9
Sept. 5	2384	2432	20	3	0	9

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ROME, Sept. 6.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Sept. 6.

During the week ending the 3rd instant 506 ships arrived in Italian ports and 467 left. Three steamers and one sailing ship were sunk. One steamer was unsuccessfully attacked by submarine.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 11.30 p.m., Sept. 6.

During the week ended September 2nd, 828 merchantmen arrived at French ports and 743 sailed. Three vessels over 1,600 tons were sunk. None under was sunk. One steamer was unsuccessfully attacked.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

"THE TIMES" ON THE REAL SOURCE OF DIFFICULTY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 11.30 p.m., Sept. 6.

"The Times" to-day says:—The real source of the Indian currency difficulty is the fact that India is still working on the metal basis while the rest of the world is on paper basis. Apparently so long as the production of silver is insufficient to meet the demand the difficulty is likely to remain unless the issue of notes is resorted to.

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

TO-DAY'S SENATE MEETING.

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Hall of the University to-day at 5-45 p.m., when the Degrees of L.M. & S., B.Com., B.E., M.B.B.S., BSc., B.A., LL.B. and M.A. will be conferred on candidates. The Senate will then proceed to elect four members of the Syndicate, one of whom must be a Principal or Professor of a College affiliated to the University.

Dr. N. F. Surveyor, the only Professor nominated, is declared duly elected a member of the Syndicate. A ballot will be taken at the meeting for the election of the remaining three members.

Sir Temulji B. Nariman, has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate, that Dr. H. M. Masina, F.R.C.S., be assigned to the Faculty of Medicine.

Sir Temulji B. Nariman, will also move, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the time spent by Mr. Y. P. Gupte on military duty be counted towards the period of post-graduate study prescribed by Regulation 84 in Medicine.

VERNACULARS IN B.A. CURRICULUM.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate will be held immediately after the disposal of the above business, when consideration will be given to the following items left over out of the Agenda of the July Meeting:—

Amendment of Regulation No. 43 of the Regulations for the B.A. Examination.

A proposal to introduce the Vernaculars into the curriculum of the Pass B.A. Examination, Mr. H. F. Bhabha has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment to Professor Limaye's motion on the above subject:—

"Substitute the following:

That an examination in one of the following vernaculars, viz., Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu and Kanarese, consisting of one paper of three hours' duration on prescribed text backs and one paper of three hours duration on Composition and Translation from and into English be added to the curricula of the First Year's College Examination, and the Intermediate Arts and B.A. Degree Examinations of the University."

A proposal to admit graduates of other recognised Universities to the M.A. Examination of this University.—Professor K. R. Kanitkar has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment to the Honourable Principal Paranjpye's motion on the above subject:—

Add the following words at the end of Regulation 49, page 99 of the University Calendar for 1916-17:

"provided that a Bachelor of Arts of any other University must have been a *bona fide* student of a College affiliated to the University or attended lectures given by lecturers, professors or readers of this University for two years after taking his B.A. degree in that University."

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, Sept. 3.

The last week was a wet week for Kathiawar all the principal cities having received welcome showers. We in Junagad have had more than our annual average of rainfall. More rain is in prospect.

The Baroda Cricket Cup Match semi-final was played here between Bahauddin College Junagad and Samaldas College Bhavnagar on 1st and 2nd instant. The State Band and the Junagad Orphanage "Bag-pipes" were in attendance. There was a very large crowd of State officials, the gentry of the town and others on the Zaffar Maidan to witness the match. The match was an easy victory for the Junagad College team, trained for weeks together by Principal Scott and Prof. Saldanha, who are every evening found on the Maidan giving practice to their team. In the first innings, the Bahauddin College team scored 85 runs, the highest scores being 46 by J. G. Pathan, Captain of the team, and 24 of D. S. Misser, and the Samaldas College team scored 44 runs. In the second innings, the former scored 177 runs, the highest scores being 70 of Pathan and 39 of Misser, and the latter scored 39 runs. The bowling of Shivram and Vyas was difficult for Samaldas College men to play. Fielding of G. S. Ansari of Junagad College was excellent and Misser's and Pathan's steady game was much appreciated by Mr. Rendall, the Administrator.

Plague is raging in some cities of Kathiawar, particularly in Bhavnagar, Khambhalia. Mahuva, and Mangrol the mortality in Bhavnagar being the highest of all. Fortunately Junagad is yet free.

The Bileshwar *Mela* at Porbunder was a great success as many as 12,000 men having come from all parts of Kathiawar during the Prachi holidays.

Great satisfaction is felt among the students of Bahauddin College Junagad in consequence of the recognition of the services of Messrs. Keshavlal L. Oza and M. M. Mehta who are made Professors of English and Physics respectively. Their popularity among students is unbounded.

The Moslem students of the Junagad College have organised a literary society under the patronage of Principal James Scott, M.A., Bar-at-Law, F.E.I.S. and the presidentship of Prof. A. R. Khan with a view especially to encouraging the study of Urdu literature In these days when the study of vernaculars is apt to be neglected through the seductive charms of English literature, the usefulness of such a society can hardly be over-rated.

BRITISH SHIPOWNERS' PROFITS IN 1919

£ 135,000,000 NETT.

In the House of Commons on July 17 during the deleate on Mr. Bonar Law's profits in shipping sbares, Mr. Bartley Dennis quoted figures to show that in 1916 British shipowners made a profit of £250,000,000 on a capital of £200,000,000, and that after paying £115,000,000 excess profits duty they had £135,000,000 left.

SHAKESPEARE'S CHARACTER

PERSONALITY AS SEEN IN THE PLAYS.

The seventh annual Shakespeare Lecture was delivered on July 5, before the British Academy and a large audience by the Dean of Norwich, Lord Bryce, president, in the chair, the subject being "The Character of Shakespeare."

Dr. Beeching pointed out says "The Times," that there has been tendency in recent criticism of Shakespeare to account for his dramatic achievement as the product of artistic sensibility alone into which his personality does not enter, and to speak of his character with contempt; emphasizing the paradox of Emerson that his life was in no sort of keeping with his thought. It becomes necessary, therefore, once more to review the available evidence to be found in the biographical record and the opinion of contemporaries, and to consider how far the character of a dramatist is a necessary element in his constructive imagination, and what sort of character Shakespeare's dramas imply. The acknowledged facts of Shakespeare's life exhibit a man who by industry and self-control, no less than genius, reached the top of profession, and was respected by his fellow-townsmen as a good friend and neighbour. The impression made upon such competent judges as Ben Jonson and John Davies of Hereford was that he was a gentleman, honourable and generous.

The evidence of the dramas as to the character of their author is more difficult to assess. The hypothesis, based on the numerous types of character represented in the plays, that Shakespeare was merely an exceptionally sensitive medium reproducing the pageant of life, with no interest except in the variety of human character, would be demonstrably untrue if applied to the similar case of Tolstory; it does not account for Shakespeare's capacity to construct noble characters like Othello; for no one can appreciate high motives in another of which he has no experience in himself, much less represent a character speaking and acting from such motives throughout a play. Nor does it account for the changes of tone that we find in works of different periods. The theory is generally supported by two propositions; first, that Shakespeare shows as much sympathy with his vicious as with his virtuous characters, and lets morality take care of itself, and secondly that he follows no other rule in his plays than to please the crowd. An examination of the plays, however, shows that Shakespeare's tolerance arises not from an indulgent temper, but from his exceptional power of analysing action and passion into their motives; so that he can show not only the thing said or done, good or bad, but also the thoughts and feelings which prompted them, especially the circumstances that tempt, and the secret aspiration and regret that accompany transgression; so that we pity while we judge.

The assertion that Shakespeare cared only to please the crowd is refuted by his avoidance of many topics popular in his day; and by the changes he made in well-known plots, in the interest presumably of his own moral ideas. His interest in a high ideal of character may be inferred even from the comedies, both the earliest and latest of which are strikingly ethical in their main interest, but most clearly from his type of tragic hero, which is altogether different from that of his predecessor Marlowe or his successor Fletcher. We may note the supreme value his plays attach to law and order in the State, and the right balance of passion and judgment in the individual.

THE IDEAL OF EDUCATION.

MR. R. G. PRADHAN'S LECTURE.

Last Saturday, under the auspices of the Students' Social Union, Dadar, Mr. R. G. Pradhan, delivered an instructive and inspiring lecture on the "Ideal of Education" before a large audience of both sexes.

Commencing, Mr. Pradhan proved on various historical authorities that in all ages and at all times education played the most important part in strengthening and disciplining nations to achieve the desired goals. He referred to the thoughtful discourses of Plato in his "Republic" and Rousseau in his "Emile," which in their own time made their nations occupy the front, in educational matters and therefore in all their national aspects. He pointed out that school education or college education would be a meagre and stricken-ed definition of education, and maintained, on the quotation of James Stuart Mill, the comprehensive definition of education as "The best employment of all the means which can be made use of by men for rendering the human minds to the best possible degree to cause all human happiness."

While enlightening on the "Practical Steps" Mr. Pradhan urged the audience to see whether the current system of education was salutary to effect the ultimate and immediate ideal of education as defined by him. He said that where the public and Government possess a relation of mutual co-operation, without the least tinge of disagreement, there such a salutary system of education prevails. But where the Government adopts an indifferent attitude, it is the primary duty of parents and guardians of the students to make immediate outside arrangements to coach up their children with the desired system of education. Turning to the problem of free and compulsory Primary education, the speaker maintained that not only Primary but even Higher Education must be made free and compulsory.

UNION OF THE EAST AND WEST.

INDIAN PLAY AT HAMPSTEAD.

On Saturday July 14 the Indian Art and Dramatic Society gave, under the auspices of the Union of the East and West, a performance of the "Malati and Madhava," of Bhavabhuti. The place was Lord Leverhulme's beautiful garden at Hampstead, which afforded the best open air theatre one has yet seen. For stage, a stately terrace with five natural entrances, an old arbour of fine ironwork, a fit retreat at once for the living and the dead, a background of richly confused trees, and, but a few steps down from the terrace, a quiet lawn on which Shahzadi could dance amid a ring of reclining ladies and children, lightly clad in the bright thin textures of the East, with rose leaves to throw in their hands. And all closed in by ancient trees still in the full possession of their proper faculties of deep thought and ample shade. In short, says the "Morning Post" such a scene as the late George Robins was wont to put before his customers. Should to-morrow evening—perhaps one should still call 5.30 afternoon—be fine, doubtless an even greater number will attend the second performance, especially as tickets will then be procurable at the door. In case of rain the performance will be given in a house worthy of its garden.

Bhavabhuti lived about 700 A.D., some two centuries after Kalidasa, with whom, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, he ranks as an equal. The play has been called the "Romeo and Juliet" of India. And even in the necessarily fragmentary selection given the points of contact are curious. India has, it is true, anticipated Darwin in inisistence on a happy ending, and so the spirit makes off in the direction of, say, "As You Like It." Malati is to be married for political reasons to a Paris she does not love, and is helped by a Buddhist Priestess to wed her Romeo in Madhava. The Capulet is, however, not her father—who, indeed, favours Madhava and abets the Priestess—but the King. The chief incident shown, or suggested, on Saturday was Madhava's saving of County Paris's sister from a tiger. The rescued falls in love with the wounded rescuer, but their threatened marriage is averted by a trick in which Romeo is personated by a friend. Meanwhile the disconsolate Malati contemplates suicide, and would die as a sacrificial victim but that Madhava rescues her and slays the officiating clergyman. Obviously it would be unfair to judge the play from a mere selection of its scenes. Naturally the impression is that of a succession of personal incidents which, while interesting in themselves, raise no larger issues. Nothing is shown akin to Shakespeare's power, habitually used, of placing his argument on a higher plane, using the fortunes of the characters simply in illustration of a general truth. In "Romeo and Juliet" the ultimate characters are the rival Houses, the story that of their enmity brought low by the death of two of their members who thought by marriage to make a peace of their own.

It is, of course, hard to say how far the acting fitted the play. But as Malati, the dark, serene beauty and quiet, unaffected manner of Miss Joyce Carey struck one as very much in place, and Mr. Arthur W. Steed bore himself well as Madhava. Judged by Western ideals, even better were Miss Barbara Everest and Mr. Mark Stanley as their "friends." Mr. Das Gupta, to whom these performances are due, was an almost comically terrible fellow as the Sacrificing Priest, and Shahzadi's dancing was not the least fascinating feature of a very fascinating show. Two Royal Musicians of Hindustan dispensed music in doses, to Western ears small but agreeable, and Mr. Ben Greet stage-managed admirably in a gown of green, a fine specimen of protective colouring, and at one point "devil-portered" a mysterious knocking at a hidden gate. Nothing was more charming than the effect of the artists strolling away after the show, their many-coloured garments delighting in the bright sun, which is alike their parent and their friend.

MARATHI LITERATURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was pained to read the trenchant criticism of Mrs. Nilkanth's illuminating lecture in your issue of the 29th instant. When one comes across instances of such communalism induced by the ethnic prejudices, he realises the sad truth embalmed in Emma's reflection that "one half of the world does not understand the pleasures of the other half." An esteemed Deccani colleague of mine who knows both Marathi and Gujarati very well, assures me that Mrs. Nilkanth's conclusions are substantially accurate, that in point of sweetness the Gujarati language is immeasurably superior to Marathi which is more or less austere; that Marathi, no less than Gujarati, prose owes its rise and its grandeur to the quickening influences of the English literature; that the earliest Marathi literature took religion to be its main theme, much in the same way as Gujarati literature had done; that Marathi, no less than Gujarati, prose was overweighted with Sanskritised words until the influence of the precept and example of Wordsworth caused a revulsion of feeling in favour of simplicity, both of diction and of thought. In justice to your correspondent it must be said that we, Gujarati-loving people, have nothing but admiration for the bewildering superiority of Marathi literature in the province of drama in prose and verse, and we are pulling ourselves together to mobilise the dramatic talent in our midst as best as we can.—Yours, etc.,

KESHAVLAL L. OZA

Bahauddin College,
Junagad. Sept. 1.

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LIFE AND LANGUAGE.

LORD BRYCE ON THE FUTURE OF STUDY.

The annual general meeting of the British Academy was held on July 19, says the "Times" with Lord Bryce, the President, in the chair.

The following were elected Fellows of the Academy:—Mr. G. F. Hill, Sir George Grierson, Professor J. S. Reid, and Bishop Ryle (Dean of Westminster). As corresponding Fellow were elected:—M. Borgeaud (Geneva), M. Emile Cartailhac (Toulouse), Signor Buidi (Rome), Dr. A. T. Hadley (President of Yale University). M. Havet (Paris), Professor Rostovtsev (Petrograd). Major Sir F. G. Kenyon was elected President of the Academy, in succession to Lord Bryce, who has held office for the past three years.

In his presidential address before relinquishing the chair, Lord Bryce surveyed some of the fields in which the work of the Academy is likely to lie in the next 20 or 30 years. In the department of history he suggested, as one of the questions which needed more investigation, the influence on racial character and aptitude of environment, and especially of contact with other peoples, as compared with the inherited quality of the race. Such observations as he had been able to make among the non-European peoples had led him to doubt whether we were not apt to exaggerate the importance of heredity and physical environment, to underestimate the value of the contact of races for each of them, and to allow too little for the social and political conditions under which a race or people had lived, it might be for thousands of years.

Lord Bryce spoke of the value of newspaper files for historical purposes. They were, he said, a priceless record; but they had serious defects, as the reader could not learn from them the real qualities, perhaps not even the real aims, of the leading political figures. In the department of philology he mentioned three practical problems which claimed attention. One was the reform of the spelling of English, the second the possibility of adding to our alphabet a few letters appropriated to sounds now ill-covered by the existing letters, and the third was the problem of a universal language, for purposes of commerce and travel.

In the region of economics many of the propositions which 40 years ago were thought most firmly established were now confidently assailed, and some seemed shaken to their foundations. Obviously there was plenty for the economists of all nations to do.

Dealing with the study of international law, Lord Bryce said the events of the last few years have shown that much of its content needs to be built up again de novo and that if a new system is to command respect and obedience, some means must be provided nor enforcing such rules as the nations of the world may agree to adopt. Most of all are both we and our Allies in the present war, all of whom join in the desire to provide against the recurrence of such calamities as are now disgracing and destroying civilization, bound to address ourselves to the problem of the means to be adopted for securing a permanent peace, to be guaranteed by the action of free peace-loving peoples.

The secretary announced that the Ross Mary Crawshay prize for English literature, of the value of £100, for a work on English literature written by a woman, had been awarded by the council to Mlle. Leonie Villard, Agregee de l'Universite de Lyon, for her work on "Jane Austen, sa vie et son oeuvre." The award is interesting as evidence of the high standard of work on English literature carried through by French students. A special Rose Mary Crawshay prize was awarded to Miss F. M. Stawell for work of exceptional merit on Shelley's "Triumph of Life."

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HOURS OF ATTENDANCE, to suit Merchants and office-going people, are kept at 8 to 9-15 a.m. (S. T.), OR 7-30 to 8-35 p.m., as convenient to individuals.

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THE WEATHER

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. on 6th Sept. 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to Sept 6th	
			1916	1915
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct
Colaba [Observatory]	0.15	63.35	67.52	64.02
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.50	77.85	76.74	67.51
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.49	75.99	75.12	63.43
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.35	79.45	78.53	70.04
Temp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	—	—	—

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Sept	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Sept	h.	m.	ft	in.
Thur	6	m	2	28	28	4	6	m	8	17	18	3
Fri.	7	m	3	20	27	3	7	m	9	8	19	7
Sat.	8	m	3	7a	25	10	8	m	9	21a	16	10
Sun.	9	m	4	0a	24	7	8	m	10	27	20	9
Mon.	10	m	5	41	23	3	9	m	10	18a	17	11
Tues.	11	m	5	12a	23	7	10	m	0	15a	21	3
Wed.	12	m	6	45a	23	9	11	m	11	42a	18	10
		m	8	38	25	5	11	m	1	8	10	0
		m	8	21a	23	7	12	m	1	50a	20	3
		m	9	18	23	10	12	m	2	18	18	11
		m	9	19a	24	4		m	3	30a	19	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
„ 6 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 25m.	„ 6h. 50m.
„ 7 (Friday)	„ 6h. 25m.	„ 6h. 49m.
„ 8 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 25m.	„ 6h. 48m.
„ 9 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 25m.	„ 6h. 47m.
„ 10 (Monday)	„ 6h. 25m.	„ 6h. 46m.
„ 11 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 25m.	„ 6h. 46m.
„ 12 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 26m.	„ 6h. 45m.

Phases of the Moon :—New Moon 1917 August 17d. 11h. 51.0m. p.m.: First quarter : 25d. 0h. 32 2m. a.m. Full Moon September 1d. 5h. 58.5m. p.m.; Last quarter: 8d. 0h. 35mm. p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th Sept. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.643 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0 „
Dew Point	76.9 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.872 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air	84.5 „
Minimum do.	76.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	136 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.03 Inches
Total fall during month	6.79 „
Do. do. year	70.86 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 6th Sept	0.12 „

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 6th September, 1917. was 29.864 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Thursday, the 6th September 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.75in., of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab, heavily clouded in the extreme eastern districts and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local; Jacobabad has had 1.11in., Bikaner 0.18in., Jaipur 1.03in., and Mount Abu 0.16in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect in the northern half of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval reports 0.21 in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.27in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.15in., Ratnagiri 0.23in., Mormugao 0.42in. and Karwar 0.95in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in Hyderabad and some showers in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.16in., Belgaum 0.10in. and Hyderabad 0.29in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is generally weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan, local on the north Coromandel coast and in the Madras Deccan, Hyderabad, Rajputana, and Sind, while isolated showers have occurred in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Kathiawar and the Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and some showers on the Coromandel coast and in the Deccan and the Central Provinces. A few showers may occur also in the east Punjab, Rajputana and Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 6th of September, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th Sept.) ..	98.9	83.1	32	..	0	—0.01
Jask	98.3	76.9	43	..	0	0.06
Do. (5th Sept.) ..	93.1	77.3	78	..	0	—0.06
Musket	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th Sept.) ..	87.9	79.1	86	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.6	82.0	75	—	18.94	+8.54
Rawalpindi	90.7	76.1	82	..	31.93	+10.91
Lahore	94.5	79.5	86	..	17.39	+3.79
Hissar	96.5	79.5	86	..	9.56	..
Ambala	93.7	75.5	90	0.75	29.18	+8.26
Delhi	88.6	79.3	92	..	19.26	—0.93
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.5	79.2	79	..	29.17	+7.70
Mainpuri	93.3	76.9	84	0.05	19.03	—1.67
Jhansi	92.6	77.6	89	0.07	33.35	+3.34
Cawnpore	84.6	75.3	84	0.01	33.88	+5.80
Allahabad	95.3	78.8	77	..	29.99	—0.21
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	92.3	78.4	84	1.11	7.85	+5.04
Karachi	82.2	78.5	89	0.04	3.23	—2.59
Ajmer	84.7	78.0	87	..	31.76	+14.43
Jalpore	89.0	76.9	89	1.03	35.04	+15.55
Kotah	91.6	79.6	82	..	41.24	+13.86
Mount Abu	72.0	65.9	93	0.16	90.01	+37.36
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—	87.0	75.7	82	..	19.43	+7.42
Bhuj	82.8	76.7	91	..	11.46	—1.59
Dwarka	78.9	76.1	92	0.21	23.61	+7.99
Veraval	89.1	71.3	87	0.05	24.71	+2.15
Rajkot	88.5	76.0	93	0.07	18.99	+2.35
Bhavnagar Para ..	84.1	77.3	85	..	34.81	+9.53
Surat	89.4	76.6	87	..	29.83	+4.45
Ahmedabad	89.9	77.3	92	0.01	35.16	+14.40
Deesa	85.7	73.2	87	..	41.75	+18.41
Neemuch	84.1	72.2	91	..	27.29	+2.70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83.8	76.5	91	0.04	42.46	—2.54
Saugor	89.6	74.0	87	0.21	48.24	+6.62
Hoshangabad	86.5	75.4	95	..	44.08	+5.41
Khandwa	87.4	74.3	85	..	20.62	—1.61
Akola	87.6	74.6	82	..	17.78	—3.51
Amraoti	87.8	74.3	82	0.62	14.16	—10.19
Nagpur	88.1	76.8	81	..	30.13	—7.96
Chanda	88.8	77.0	87	0.02	39.79	—2.33
Raipur	88.6	76.6	86	..	49.50	+11.36
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.5	76.4	91	0.15	68.35	+8.30
Ratnagiri	88.1	75.1	90	0.33	93.83	+7.23
Marmugao	88.0	75.0	97	0.42	82.20	+2.68
Karwar	88.3	74.6	96	0.45	107.82	+5.00
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.7	70.3	80	..	4.52	—9.13
Ahmednagar	86.1	68.3	82	..	11.18	—11.36
Poona	82.0	70.2	86	0.16	9.56	—6.71
Sholapur	87.2	70.3	83	..	13.39	—2.23
Bijapur	84.5	68.4	88	..	12.66	+2.25
Belgaum	75.5	66.3	95	0.10	29.22	—5.27
Aurangabad	84.3	68.7	78	..	21.05	+2.13
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	85.9	73.7	90	..	39.91	+11.37
Hyderabad	83.1	71.6	91	0.29	19.09	+0.33
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.0	75.1	88	0.15	109.98	+9.14
Calicut	81.8	75.4	94	0.54	65.72	—17.12
Cochin	81.4	74.9	88	0.43	61.61	—4.58
Colombo	85.3	77.4	84	..	9.88	—7.15
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—	88.4	75.2	94	0.60	28.84	+9.88
Masulipatam	86.5	78.5	75	..	9.42	+2.98
Bellary	90.7	75.1	91	0.29	13.17	—1.44
Cuddapah	90.5	78.2	79	..	16.82	+4.83
Madras	81.6	85.8	88	0.01	12.46	—1.47
Bangalore	88.9	72.3	60	..	2.29	—1.54
Coimbatore	90.7	77.8	66	0.03	10.89	+2.96
Trichinopoly	94.6	77.8	85	..	3.64	—4.27
Negapatam						

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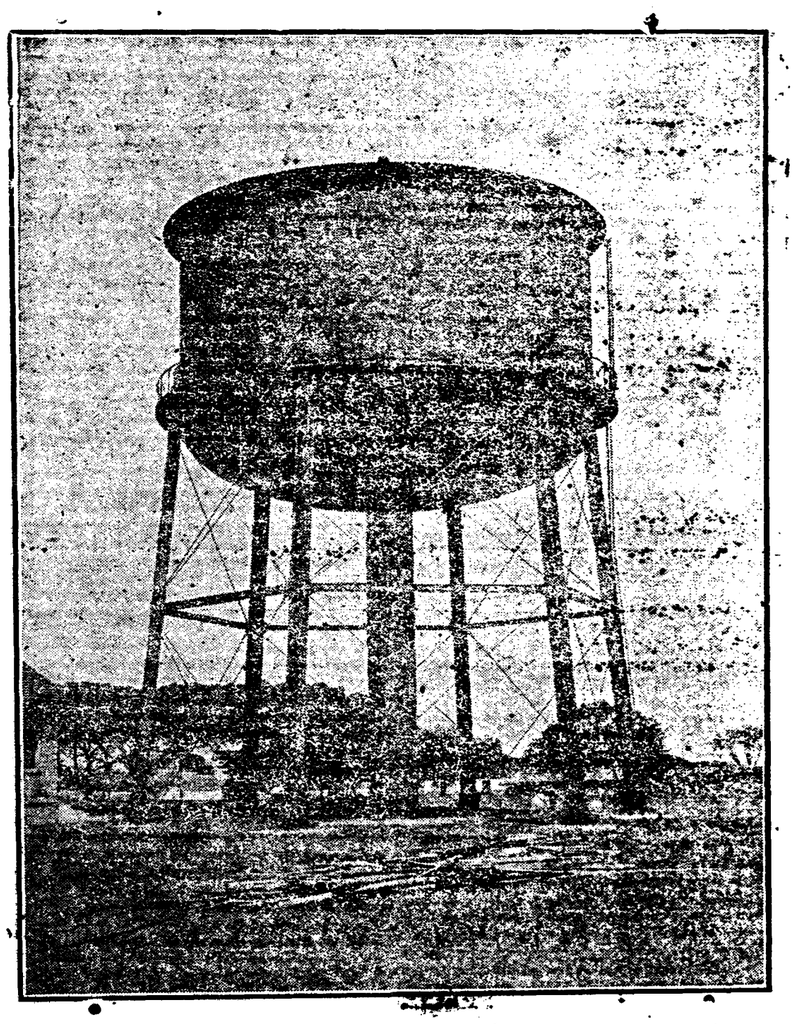

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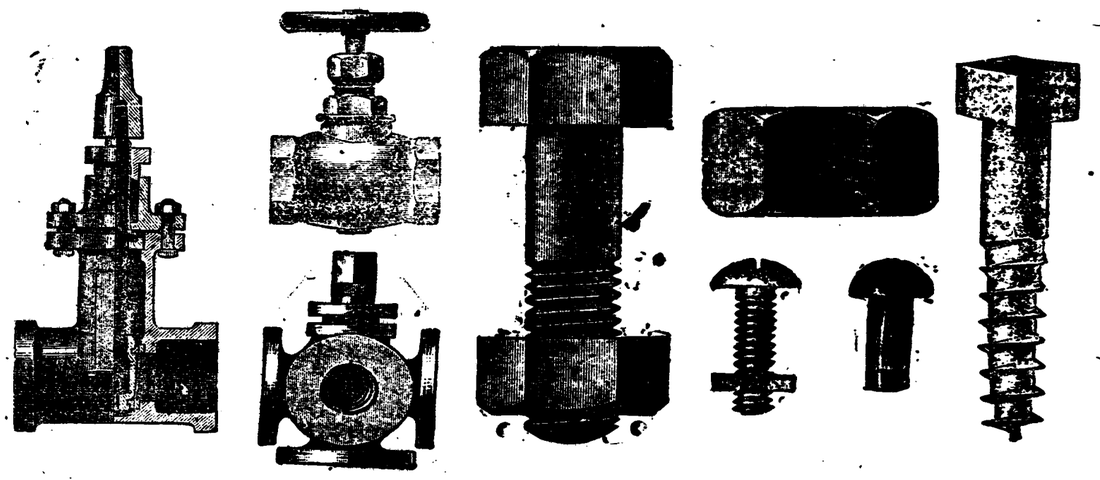

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